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We cut the following from the New Orleans heavune. Of course it is not original there, for a slave community cannot produce a poet; but if there we would immediately enter a complaint against that paper for publishing "incendiary matter."

SPEAK BOLDLY. BY WILLIAM OLAND BOURNE.

Speak boldly, Freemen! While to-day The strife is rising fierce and high, Gird on the armor, while ye may, In holy deeds to win or die-The Age is Truth's wide battle-field, The Day is struggling with the night-For Freedom hath again revealed A Marathon of boly right.

Speak boldly, Hero! While the foe Treads onward with his iron heel, Strike steady, with a giant blow, And flash aloft the polished steel. Be true, oh Hero! to thy trust-Man and God both look to thes! Be true, or sink away to dust-Be true, or hence to darkness fice !

Speak boldly, Prophet! Let the fire Of heaven come down on altars curst, Where Baal priests and seers conspire To pay their bloody homage first. Be true, oh Prophet! Let thy tongue Speak fearless, for the words are thine-Words that by morning stars were sung, And angels hymned in strains divine.

Speak boldly, Poet! Let thy pen Be nerved with power that may not die. Speak for the rights of bleeding men, Who look to Heaven with tearful eye. Be true, oh Poet! Let thy name Be honored where the weak have trod; And, in the summit of thy fame, Be true to Man-be true to God!

Speak boldly, Brothers! Wake, and come! The Anakims are pressing on! In Freedom's strife be never dumb-Gird flashing blade till all is won! Be true oh Brothers! - Truth is strong! The foe shall sink

While love and bliss shall thrill the song, That Truth to Man is Truth to God!

MASSACHUSETTS RESOLVES ON SLAVERY.

The following were introduced into the House and printed. Would that they might be carried into practice.

Hhereas, It has been the custom of Massachusetts in times past, to express to the General Government and to her sister States, her wishes and purposes regarding matters which deep-concern the general welfare;

Whereas, The principles upon which the permanence of the Union and the liberty of ts citizens depend, have been put in hazard by a series of measures known as the compromise acts, and

Whereas, It has been claimed that this series of measures has by general consent of the people been adopted as a final and irre-

vocable compact, be it, therefore,
Resolved, That Massachusetts has not changed the principles she has repeatedly affirmed in relation to the institutions of slavery; that it is a local institution which should be confined to the States where it exists, subject to nned to the States where it exists, subject to no control, and entitled to no support from the General Government, that Congress has no right to involve the Free States in its shame, or in its guilt, by laws, designed to

countenance, perpetuate, or extend it.

Resolved, That the people of Massachusetts yield to no others in attachment to the Union and Constitution, that they will sup-port the one and obey the other; and will fearlessly and inflexibly resist any measures which violate the principles of constitutional liberty, and thereby disturb the harmony, and

tutional, unjust and oppressive, and that it ought to be speedily and forever

repealed.

Resolved, That Massachusetts protests a-

will, in all respects, conform to the principles

nor be requested to transmit copies of these resolves to the Governors of the several States of the Union, and to our Senators and Representatives at Washington, to be by them laid before the two Houses of Congress.

Another Slander Against Kossuth, EXPOSED.—The Cincinnati Commercial has spread abroad reports that Gov. Kossuth quarrelled with the Committee in that City, before leaving, and treated them in the most insolent respect because they had failed to secure as much "material aid," as he had been led to expect. The Committee, through their Chairman, brand the entire statement as false, and, after referring to their last interview with the Magyar, say, "that every individual member gathered from that last interview, a more implicit faith in the man, a greater sympathy in his cause, and new determination to do, and continue to do,all in his power to promote it."

Items and the Judge was in his grave, and his name and title extinct, his grave, and his grave, and his name and title extinct, his dame Julian his grave, and his nam

[From the Friend of Youth.] A MYSTERY EXPLAINED:

WHY THE 'LITTLE MAN' SHOT THE DUCKS.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

"There was a little man, and he had a little gan;
And the builets were made of lead;
He went down to the brook, and shot a little duck,
And shot it right through the head.
He carried it home to his wife Jane,

He carried it home to his wife Jane, And bade her a fire to make, While he went back to the brook side, And abot the little black drake." But what for, Aunt Martha? What he shoot 'em for?" shouts a little three-years-old shaver, every time the above distich from

Mother Goose is repeated to him; and as neither grandmother nor myself have been sufficiently familiar with the domestic history of that same "little man" to give a very satisfactory answer, the little fellow has set him down as a new to the little fellow has set him down as a very cruel personage; and even Lucy, who has between two and three years more wisdom nestling among her curls, looks quite grave, and thinks one duck might have sufficed to satisfy the hunger of the little man and his dame.

Feeling some compunctions of conscience for setting before them the example of such a gourmand, I thought I would look into his history, to find if possible, whether the inference as to his cruelty and gluttony was correct, and am happy to state that I find there has been a very great misconception as to the motives of those two famous shots.

"Mother Goose." like a great many other historians, has only given us the bare statement of the fact—the shell, as it were—while she has left the kernel, the real motive that led the old man "to the deed," hidden in the rubbish of the past. I consider myself peculiarly fortunate in being able to clear up the character of this much-calumniated "little man:" and I think, my young friends, that when you hear his story, you will find that two shots for a more excellent or praise-

worthy purpose have not been fired since Nimrod introduced the custom of hunting, or old Tubal-Cain fashioned arms.

Somewhere about the year 1600, John or Jack Hazeldean was born in Somersetshire, England, not far from the town of Taunton. He was the son of poor wood-cutter, whose hut stood in the midst of those noble forests which were the pride of the country.

Though hidden in this green nook, his parents had not failed to hear of the doctrines of the Reformation and to embrace them.

of the Reformation and to embrace them, and little Jack was carefully trained in the way he should go, according to the best of their knowledge.

He was always called little Jack, partly because he was rather undersized, but more bearmed brothers made him appear smaller than he really was. But this was in one respect a blessing to him, for while his brothers, as soon as they came of age, where taken off to fight the wars of the king under their feudal lord, he was left at home to assist his old parents, and in due season to find a dear wife in little Joan Underwood, the forester's

And now, my young friends, I wish you to turn to the history of England in the year 1685. You will find that, during the early part of that year, those southern counties had been the scene of war between King James II. and the Duke of Monmouth, his skin, made it look almost as old as dame Joan nephew. The beauty, grace, and winning manners of this unfortunate son of Charles II. made him the idol of the common people throughout the country, but especially in those districts where the people were chiefly Presbyterians, and opposed to King James because he was a Catholic, and the oppressor of their faith. Monmouth professed to be a Protestant, and they flocked to his standard by thousands, only to be defeated at the

terrible battle of Sedgemoor.

The young Duke of Monmouth perished on the scaffold by the axe of the executioner, and those southern counties became the scene of some of the most atrocious deeds that have ever found a place in the history of nations. The prisons were crowded with the unfortunate followers of the Duke; and in the autumn of that year commenced a series of courts, holden in each county, and known to this day as the "Bloody Assizes."

The presiding judge was a being (we do not like to think of him as a man) who had nothing human about him but his form, and that is said to have been so hideous as to fill the beholder with terror-Sir George Jeffries, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and afterwards Lord Chancellor of England.

The unhappy prisoners, whose virtues and endurance excited the pity and admiration even of the party opposed to them, and whose greatest fault was attachment to one whom they viewed as their lawful prince, were most brutally insulted at their trials, which were but a mockery of justice, and condemned to death with every indignity which the fiendish mind of their inhuman judge could suggest.

Neither age nor sex escaped; and, upon such as he could not by any possible means condemn to death for high treason, he imposed punishments worse than death. Wo-men, for a few idle words, were condemned At last, the poor cr to be whipped through every market-town in the county; and one young lad, for a few endanger the existence of the Union.

Resolved, That the act of 1850, known as the Fugitive Slave Law, is opposed alike to the doctrines of Christianity and to the fundamental maxims of free government; that it is unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive, a formight, and the poor boy begged to be hung rather than suffer all this; but even this request was refused. Eight hundred Resolved, That Massachusetts protests against the delivery into slavery of men found upon her soil, and the jurisdiction of her laws, in the actual enjoyment of freedom; especially without a trial by jury before a legally constituted judical tribunal.

Resolved, That Massachusetts expects her Senators and Representatives in Congress will, in all respects, conform to the principles ill, in all respects, conform to the principles a these resolutions expressed.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Goveror be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Governors of the several asolves the Governors of the Governors o

The property of all these people was confiscated to the Crown, and hundreds of families were turned out in the world to starve. It is impossible for us to conceive of the suffering occasioned by these barbarous proceedings, and the fear and hatred in which even the name of Jeffries was held. The historian has related one incident which goes to show the depth and strength of these feelings. Years after the Judge was in his grave, and his name and title extinct, his grand-daughter, while on a journey through

seen three Kings beside the Lord Protector seen three Kings beside the Lord Protector Cromwell laid down in the grave; their humble cabin had once echoed to the merry voices of children, and their simple hearts had swelled with gratitude and parental pride, as they looked on the ruddy faces and agile forms of their boys. But Death had entered the cabin as well as the palace, and they were all gone — some in infancy, some from the battle-field and some from the dark, gloomy prison, to which their adherence to the religious tenets of their fathers had consigned them; and the old people stood alone, howed and broken like the aged trees of their native forest. native forest.

One night during the autumn of 1685, they sat by the dying embers in their little litt, with hearts very sorrowful and heavy — not that the storm raged so wildly without, riving and twisting the tall tree around them in its fury, and threatening destruction to their poor shelter—that could only happen by the Providence of God; and they were too sincerely pious to sorrow over afflictions or climstisements that they could trace to His hand-neither was it because the minions of the Chief Justice had been there a day or two before, and completely stripped them of everything they thought worth taking away, leaving them out of their large flock of poultry only two ducks—two little half-grown try only two ducks—two little half-grows things, which the old dame had hatched out in a basket covered with flannel in the corner, from eggs which the mother duck had left in the nest. Their goat and their poultry were their chief dependence, and there was a long winter ahead — still they trusted that He who took care of the conies and the haves and the little birds in the wood about them would not leave them to starve, if He them would not leave them to starve, if He had yet farther work for them to do. No; it was not this that made them sad, but old Jack had hobbled as far as Turner's-stife that morning, and had heard from the farmer's family there the details of many bloody deeds committed under the name of justice, and their hearts were filled with pity for the helpless women and children that were wandering houseless and homeless on a night

The rush light which cast its feeble gleam over the apartment had well nigh burned out, when they were startled by a noise as of something falling against the door, followed by a deep groan. They sprang up, and stood for a second gazing in each other's faces in

"It must be the limb of the big oak has been blown down," said the old man. "I've

expected it every great storm we have had for this many a year."

"But there was a groan, gaffer, as true as I'm a living woman," exclaimed dame Joan, her little blue own. her little blue eyes dilating with terror, as she thought of certain tales of witchcraft which were prevalent in these regions.

"Twas the wind, dame; it makes all sorts

of noises among the trees, and it seems, sometimes, as if trees themselves talked in such a storm and "-

Again the noise was repeated, and gaffer Jack, without finishing his sentence, limped to the door, saying, "You are right. If my ears sarve me, that is the voice of some human being in distress."

He withdrew the bar, flung open the door, and there fell over the threshold a woman, clasping in her arms a child, which might

They dragged the poor sufferers to the fire. Jack heaped on fresh faggots while the old dame removed their dripping garments .-They were too poor to have in their house any restoratives save such as were culled from the fields and garden patch, but dame Joan was well skilled in the virtues of these, and soon a cup of hot hyssop tea was prepared, and she succeeded in getting them to swallow a few drops This and the warmth of the fire revived them, and the woman, pointing to the child, which the old man held n his arms, murmured, faintly-

"Give him food—he is dying of hunger!" Some coarse food, but the best there was in the house, was set before them; the mother ate greedily, but after a few mouthfuls, the stomach of the little boy, weak from long

fasting rejected it.
"Oh, if we only had some of Nannie the goat's milk, that the cruel soldiers drove off the other day, it would put the life into you at once, my darlin," cried the old dame, taking the poor little thing in her arms, and rocking it on her withered bosom.

"Oh, that we had both died the day that the Chief Justice murdered poor Diccon's father!" groaned the woman, bitterly. "Nay, neighbor, nay," replied gaffer Jack,
better praise God for his long suffering patience in permitting us to live. Have we received good at his hand, and shall we not

also receive evil!" The woman groaned—her husband's execution and her consequent suffering had well nigh driven her mad, and she was in no condition to acquiesce in the humble resignation of the patriarch Job; her grief was too

At last, the poor creatures slept a troubled and broken sleep in the bed of the old people, while they stretched themselves on a handful of rushes before the fire. But there was little sleep for them; they knew perfectly well, that, by opening their door to that miserable woman and her child, they had forfeited their own lives for the vindic tive cruelty of King James and Judge Jeffries had pronounced it a crime worthy of death to show the least kindness towards the followers of Monmouth; and the terrible death of the kind-hearted Lady Alice Lisle, for sheltering two of the hunted fugitives, had but a few days before filled the whole country with horror. But if was not this that drove slumber from the eyes of old Jack and Joan. If their bodies were little and old and decrepid, they still served to enclose good, stout, Puritan hearts, that pleased God rather than man, even though that man was the king of the realm; but those same hearts so stout and brave in the cause of the right were not proof against the feeble moans o that poor child, nor the smothered sobs of the mother, whose very sleep seemed haunt-ed with fear; and more than once the old man got up to kindle the waning fire, and the old dame to tuck in the blankets around the pallet of the sleepers, or to give the moaning little one some drink.

"If I only had a porringer or two of that broth I used to make for our little Hugh, when he, was pulling with the measles, I'd

answer, but stood fumbling at the strings of her mob-cap. It is said that the most generous person is covetous of something; and if there was any worldly gear on which the good dame held a tight grip, it was her poultry—and these ducks had a special claim on her heart. But for her care, they would on her heart. But for her care, they would have died in the shell; and we know not exactly how a feathered mother feels, but we actly how a feathered mother feels, but we are certain that their own mother could not have loved these two little broad-billed bipeds better than dame Joan. Don't blame, her too severely for her hesitation, children, for her charity soon got the better of this feeling, and she herself took down her husband's gun from the smoke-blackened hooks above the hearth, and placed it in his hands, saving as she did so—

saying as she did so-"Better shoot little Brown-back first; and Jack, my man, take good aim, and don't murder the poor crittur."

The old man went out, and she busied herself in preparations for the comfort of her guests. Presently the report of the old man's gun awoke them, and the mother started up with a fearful scream, and caught little Dic-con to her breast. She thought the soldiers were after her, and the old dame had just succeeded in quieting her fears and helping them to dress, when Jack came in with little Brown-back. Dame Joan took it in her hands, smoothed the ruffled feathers, shifted it from one hand to the other, to ascertain its weight—glanced from the emaciated, hungry-looking faces of the mother and child to its diminutive little body, and then said

"It will scarcely make a mouthful apiece, Jack, honey, run back to the brook and shoot the drake. The poor souls shall have one meal, and we will trust to Providence for the

The old man hobbled off-he did not run, as the good dame had told him, and he was certainly very excusable in not doing so, seeing that the rheumatism had sorely racked his old joints; but he hobbled off with great alacrity, and soon laid the drake in the corner by the side of his mate.

We will not dwell upon that meal, children; we will leave it for you to fancy how welcome it was to the starred mother and little Diccon, and with what delight the old couple watched the returning strength of their guests-how garrulus dame Joan grew, over the sovereign virtues of her broth, and pointed out to each other resemblances between him and their little Hugh, who had

been dead more than half a century. Neither did their kindness bring them into trouble. In a few days the Chief Justice returned to London; and when it became whispered among the country people that Elder Hicke's widow and little boy had found refuge with "Jack of the wood," as the old man was frequently called, many a bag of meal and quarter of mutton found its way to the cabin, and their few remaining days were brightened and smoothed by the constant ove and care of Esther Hickes and little Diccon; and some country rhymester, little thinking of the immortality which he was conferring upon them, celebrated the death of those little ducks in verse, only one stanza of which has been transmitted to posterity, by that venerable compiler, Mother Goose.

The use of Musical Instruments in Public Worship.

Written for the Musical World, by

Religious Music, whether vocal or instrumental, should always be rendered subservi-ent to the ends of Christian edification. This principle, in all our discussions, should be leemed fundamental.

Instruments, heared alone, during public worship, should be made to speak to some good purpose. When allowed this privilege, which has often been denied them, they should, by all means, address themselves to right emotions; and this with due reference to the musical conception of the solemn au-ditory. This rule, little as it has been regarded, arises necessarily from the nature of

eligious edification. Modern instrumental music has become, in some important respects a distinct and powerful language. By its strong mimetic traits, and by the aid of mental associations, it supplies us, as in the grand symphonies of the German school, with the liveliest descriptions of objects seen and unseen, and awakens, at the bidding of the artist, almost every emotion of which the human mind is susceptible. But this language, beautiful and impressive to the initiated few, is, for the most part incomprehensible to the mass of worshippers; and therefore, it is manifestly unfit for the service of the sanctuary; nor, indeed, would this language be appropriate for such service, were it generally understood. Its high-wrought, imaginative character, its spirit-stiring movements, its changes and coutrasts, are all too exciting and tumultuous to be in keeping with the hallowed nature of spiritual worship. Its influence would be more histrionic than devotional. Something of a far gentler character is here required. A few chaste mimetic features, and some oft repeated touches of sentimentality, may easily be rendered familiar to a whole assembly; and to these the performer should chiefly confine himself, if he would speak, through the tones of his interments to the sware edification. The strument, to the general edification. The tolling of the bell, the rythm of the simple dirge, the expressive tones of sorrow and joy, supplication and thanksgiving, as embodied in the voice of sacred oratory and religious space. ligious song, might furnish suitable hints for this species of musical fabric; and it is obvious, that, materials drawn from such fa-miliar sources would be quite in keeping with the hallowed associations of the place.

ADVICE TO THE GIRLS.—Girls, do you want to get married—and do you want good husbands? If so, cease act like fools, Don't take pride in saying you never did housework—never cooked a pair of chickens-never made a bed-and so on. Don't turn up your pretty noses at honest indus-try—never tell your friend that you are not obliged to work. When you go a shopping, never take your mother with you, to carry the bundle.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN VERSE. A late number of the Cherokee Advocate gives the substance of the President's message in verse, after the manner of the message in verse, after the manner of the singing geography, adapted to the tune of the "Winding Way." The editor states that these documents are apt to be prosy, and he "has employed a competent poet for the accommodation of that large potion of the accommodation be availed at these apparents. he public which is horrified at these annu-

will give it a place in their columns:

The Congregational Church assembling in Cooper's Hall, King street, Bristol, Eng-land, to all the United States of America who hold that Slavery is a sin, and treat it accord-

FRIENDS OF HUMANITY :-- We have looked with painful interest upon the warfare in which you are engaged with the crime-stained system of Slavery, and are constrained to utter words of sympathy and encouragement. Human language but feebly expresses our deep abhorrence of the system, and of the baseness of the men who, professing disci-pleship to Him whose mission was to "pro-claim liberty to the captive," attempts to jus-tify from the Book of God the maintenance f such an accursed institution.
Your land is self-styled the Land of Lib-

Your land is self-styled the Land of Lib-erty. But will the nations believe it, while Slavery prevails? Your own public papers disclose the perpetration of crimes against the weak and defenceless, which prove that no nation on earth, save your own, has sunk so low in the scale of humanity. To call your land, then, a land of liberty, is a wrong. We design not to heast of our own institu-We desire not to boast of our own institu-tions, whether civil, social or religious, but we thank God we are not so nationally de-

graded as to hold property in God's image, by chatelizing our brother.

To us it is a distressing and alarming fact, that fifteen out of the thir ty-one States composing your confederacy, are stained with the foul blot of Slavery—a crime whose baleful influences have even penetrated the sacred precints of the sanctuary. We look to the so-called Church of Christ in America, and find its members holding 660,163 fellow-men in bondage - content to bear re-

proach for the sake of unrighteous gain.

But we can yet hope for America. We rejoice to know that there is a noble band who have come out from her degenerate community—have separated themselves from the slave power—have refused the price of blood, and taken sides with the oppressed.— And such are you; and as such we regard you the representatives of Christianity.—
Maligned as you may be, but you are dreaded; despised, but faithful to your Master, eyour strength is the majesty of truth. Go forward, nor late one jot of heart or hope.— "The little one shall become a thousand, and

the small one a strong nation."

We rejoice with you, brethren, in the success that has already marked your course: herein God has blessed you. But further efforts to purify your country from the sin and shame of making a chattel of a man are demanded. We would encourage you-we would urge upon you the importance of bringing your influence, as Christians, and as citizens, to bear upon the political and social arrangements of your country, that this cruel crime may be speedily forsaken, and that America may justify the fond hopes of the oppressed of every land, as the friend of human rights and freedom.

We assure you brethren, of our warmest sympathies and earnest prayers; and in expressing ourselves thus, we feel that we are but uttering the sentiments of the great body of British Christians; an evidence of which you have already seen in the numerous decations-in which we now formally jointhat, as a church, we could not give the hand of fellowship to any supporter of Slavery, nor could we accept the ministration of any teacher whose voice is not up in behalf of

(signed in behalf of the Church.) J. Panton Ham, Minister. Chas. Carpenter, Edw. Mathews, Win. Butcher, Thos. Mathews, Hartford Jones,—Deacons.

SYNOD OF THE UNION OF THE EVANGELICAL

CHURCHES OF FRANCE. Since the reign of anarchy there has been a gathering in Paris strangely contrasting in character with all around. Representatives of Protestant churches have assembled, and reports full of interest have been read. Spiritual life, vigilant and active, amidst great trials, was shown to exist in churches, from which light was shining around. The proceedings were uninterrupted, and characterized throughout by an excellent spirit. The Synodal Commission was charged with the

following duties :- Independent. "1st, To write to the Protestant Church of Sweden to encourage it to join wholly in the efforts made by some of its members to cause the intolerant regime, supported by the pro-testant legislation, to cease. 2nd. To join in the steps that other churches, in or out of France, may be disposed to make in order to claim the establishment of religious liberty in countries where it does not yet exist. 3rd. To defend in France, equality and liberty of worship. It anew expressed its lively sympathy for the Christian abolitionists of the northern American States and for the triumph of the holy cause of liberation of slaves."

Such sympathy is indeed "good news from a far country," and shows that Mr. Chickering's effort to represent abolitionists as unfit for cooperation, has not satisfied the christian world of such a fact.

ADVICE MUCH WANTED. [The following should be printed on a blacard, and stuck up all over the city. It is

from the Boston Olive branch:]

"Tobacco has spoiled and utterly ruined thousands of boys, inducing a dangerous precocity, developing the passions, softening and weakening the bones, and grently injuring the spinal marrow, the brain and the whole nervous fluid. A boy who early and freely smokes, or otherwise largely uses tobacco, is never known to make a man of much energy of character, and generally lacks physical and muscular as well as mental energy. To people older, who are naturally nervous, and particularly to the phlegmatic, tobacco may be comparatively harmless, but even to these it is worse than useless. We would particularly warn boys who want to be any body in the world to when tobacco as a deally with the world to when tobacco as a deally with the world to when tobacco as a deally with the world to when tobacco as a deally with the world to when tobacco as a deally with the world to when tobacco as a deally with the world to when tobacco as a deally with the world to the worl the world, to shun tobacco as a deadly poi-

Remarks.—There is no saying shocks me so much as that which I hear very often, "that a man does not know how to pass his time." It would have heen but ill spoken by Methuselah in the nine hundred and sixtyainth year of his life.—Cowley.

Honest industry is always rewarded. No young man need complain of being kept poor, if he rolls up his sleeves and goes cheerfully

Kossuth's Position.

In his farewell speech to the citizens of Cincinnati, delivered on the 25th ult., Kossuth stated the noble position he holds with reference to his own country and the United States, as follows:

"It was still more a call of distress intrusted by the voice of mankind to my care, to bring it over to free America, as to the natural and most powerful representative of that "Spirit of Liberty" against which the leagued tyrants are waging a war of extermination, with inexorable resolution. Yes, it was a call of distress, intrusted to my devoted, unfatiguable care, to remind the Young Giant of America that there is a tie in the destinies of nations; and that those are digging a bottomless abyss who forsake the Spirit of Liberty, when, within the boundaries of common civilization, half the world utters in agony the call of

universal distress. "That is the mission with which I come to your shores; and believe me, gentlemen, that it is the key of that wonderful sympathy with which the people of this Republic unswer my humble appeal. There is blood rom our blood in these noble American learts; there is the great heart of mankind which pulsates in the American breast here is the chord of liberty which vibrates t my sighs. In that chord is the harmoy, not my skill; it is the instinct of comnon danger which is roused by the call of nankind's distress.

"Let ambitious fools, let the pigmies vho live on the scanty food of personal nvy, when the very earth quakes beneath heir feet, even the honest prudence of orinary household times, measuring eterniy with that thimble with which they are ont to measure the small party interest, nd taking the dreadful roaring of the cean for a storm in a water-glass; let hose who believe the weather to be calin ecause they have drawn a night cap over heir ears and burying their heads into the illows of domestic comfort, don't hear atan sweeping in a harricane over the 1rth; let envy, ambition, blindness and te pettifogging wisdom of small times, arstically investigate the question of my fficial capacity, or the nature of my public uthority; let them scruplously discuss ie immense problem, if I possess yet, or ossess no more, the title of my once Govenship; let them ask for credentials-disuss the limits of my commission as a reresentative of Hungary. I pity all such og and mouse fighting, Batrahomeomach-

ia, in the language of Homer.
"I claim no official capacity—no public athority-no representation; boast of no ommission of no written and sealed creentials. I am nothing but what my genrous friend, the Senator of Michigan, has istly styled me, "a private and banished an." But in that, my capacity, I have a obler credential for my mission that all ie clerks of the world can write, the crethat I am a "man"—the credential nat I am a "patriot—the credential that I ressed father land and liberty; the creential that I hate tyrants and have sworn verlasting hostility to them; the credential at I feel the strength to do good service the cause of freedom; good service as erhaps few men can do, because I have ie iron will, in this my breast! to serve cithfully, devotedly, indefatigably, that oble cause. I have the iron will, which o power on earth can bend, which before o danger will shrink.

"Alas! Who in the world, among all ho live, has more and more powerful ennies than I have, who has dared more ead, than I have. Their raging hostility my daily food, their persecution my beerage and their venomous craft the pillow f my short slumbering. And still here I tand, shouting out to heaven and to earth, Liberty! Liberty! or Death!" And will o on shouting, until my untired voice has roused the thunder of heaven and the varing of those cannons of Liberty which have stamped with the motto, "Beware wrong Hungary." And till I have a fair pen field and a musket instead of a pen in ly hand. And upon that musket a bayoet to call a terrible account for my coun-y's wrongs. And I have the credential nat I trust to God in heaven and to justice n earth that I offend no laws, but cling to ic protection of laws.

"I have the credential of my people's ndeniable confidence and unshaken faith my devotion, to my manliness, to my onesty, and to my patriotism; which faith will honestly answer without ambition, vithout interest, faithfully as ever, but nore skillfully, because schooled by adverities. And I have the credential of the istice of the cause I plead and of the vonderful sympathy which not my unpre-ending person but that cause has met and neets in two hemispheres.

"These are my credentials, and nothing lse .- To whom this is enough, he will elp me, so far as the law permits, and it s his good pleasure to do; to whom these redentials are not sufficient-well, let him ook for a better accredited man; I can preent no better credential." * I would yet like, in a similar dry, unin-

teresting, but perhaps logical and practical manner, to say something, not so much about my own personality, as rather about the line I have taken in my honest undertaking of my native land, so as I have considered it my honest duty to be, openly to declare in Europe, yet on several occasions, but chiefly also to the Hungarian emigration, my fellow exiles, as well in letters from Asia, yet as also personally in England. You would by this get the key to certain personal attacks from certain Hun-

"I have too lively a sentiment of my own modest dignity, as ever to condescend to polemics about my own personal merits of funnel set on a jug."

or abilities. I believe my life was public enough to appertain to the impartial judgment of history, for the present. I can qui-etly rely upon my people's warm love and unabated, rather increased confidence, the more quietly, because I know that at least at home, all those who are either the directors or the tools of such intrigues, can do harm to nobody but themselver; but it might have perhaps interested you to hear how, in a small and inconsiderable circle of the Hungarian emigration, the idea was started that I must be opposed because I have declared against all compromise with the House of Austria, or with royalty, and by declaring that my direction will be in every case only Republican, make impossible every other arrangement, but only by a new revolution.

"I have the written proofs of it in my hands; but I am so tired that I must delay it for some other occasion. But as it was impossible for you not to be surprised to see myself precisely then attacked by some of my countrymen, when everything has shown that I am in good train to accom-plish some important good service to my country, so much that an endeavor to increase difficulties to me, looks very much like the endeavor to check a benefit to my

"I cannot forbear humbly to beseech you, do not therefore think less favorably of my nation and of the Hungarian emigration, for which I am sorry that I can very little do, because I devote myself and all the success I may meet with to a higher aim—to my country's freedom and inde-pendence. Believe me, gentlemen, that my country and its exiled martyrsons are highly worthy of your generous sympathy, though some few of their number do not always act as they should."

LAND AGENT'S REPORT.

Maine Lands.

Of the land owned by this State in severalty, there have been sold 18,963 acres, for the sum of \$5,966 21.

20,860 acres of lands which had reverted to the State for non-performance of the conditions of previous sales, have been sold for

the sum of \$6,480 24. Of lands reserved for public uses, the timber and grass on 50,661 acres, have been sold

for the sum of \$17,599 61.

Pursuant to resolves of the Legislature granting lands to different institutions and for other purposes, the agent has conveyed,

during the year past, 64,866 acres.

This department has paid into the treasury during the year ending Dec. 31, 1851, \$68,-803 40.

Having set apart ten townships of lands for settlement under the law of 1850, immediately after its passage, the agent has not thought it advisable to add other towns to

thought it advisable to add other towns to
that list the present year. The towns selected were among the most desirable settling
lands in Aroostook, and but small portions
of them have yet been taken up.

Many applications have been made since
1850, to purchase these lands, and certificates
have been issued to a large number of perconst but many of these lots had been ensons; but many of these lots had been enthe State for non-payment of the price agreed on, and new entries made by the same persons, who originally applied for them. It is difficult, therefore, to say how many new entries have actually been made under the late law, which requires no cash payment. It cannot however be expected, that while the present California excitement continues, and so many of our young men are leaving this State for that region with such prospects of success, that lands in Aroostook will be sought after by persons living west of that

Agricultural crops in Aroostook the past season have been good, generally, and probably there is no section of our State where the farmer has received better remune from the cultivation of the soil than in that

The whole amount of cash receipts for the year 1851, was \$86,382 25.

THE SHEPHED'S DOG.-Without the shepherd's dog the whole of the mountainous land in Scotland would not be worth sixpence. It would require more hands to manage a flock of sheep, gather them from the hills, force them into houses and folds, and drive them to markets, than the profits of the whole stock would be capable of maintaining. Well may the shepherd, then, feel an interest in his dog. It is, indeed, he that earns the family bread, of which he is content with the amallest morsel. Neither hunger nor fatigue will drive him from his mas-ter's side; he will follow him through fire and water. Another thing very remarkable is, the understanding these creatures have of the necessity of being particularly tender over lame and particular sheep. They will drive these a great deal more gently than others, and sometimes a single one is com-mitted to their care to take home. On these occasions they perform their duties like the most tender nurses. Can it be wondered at, then, the colley should be so much prized by the shepherd; that his death should be regarded as a great calamity to a family, of which he forms, to all intent and purposes, an integral part; or that his exploits of sa-gacity should be handed down from generation to generation, and form no small share of the converse by the cozy ingle on long

Ladies' Waists.—Mrs. Swisshelm, in a savage article against the magazine fashion-plates, says: "We know women now, who are dying, dying by their own hands, and piously saying their prayers every day; and for their death the magazine publishers are accountable at the bar of the Eternal. They are murdering them as truly as ever David slew Uriah by the sword of the Amalekites. No human agency can teach these victims of fashion-plate-mongers, that the long whalebones sticking down into their sides, whalebones sticking down into their sides, the tight string tied round the small of the back, and weight of skirts dragging on them, are crushing their lives out, and dragging them to their graves. They will not believe they are entailing misery, and disease, upon their children. But yet many of them do know it, and, with all their vaunted love to their offspring, would rather see their little ones suffer ten thousand deaths than that they themselves should fail to look like Prometheus in my picture here'—a long-sid-

LADIES' WAISTS.-Mrs. Swisshelm, in a

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE Crusader says "from all parts of the State we hear goo tidings. The great work is going forward with a zeal and earnestness before un-known. Every mail brings some token of the prevailing opinion - a strong and increasing determination—pervading all honis - that we must have the Maine This conviction has already become so strongly fixed in the minds of the people as to banish all doubts as to the result. From the extreme Northern border of our state to the cold water regions of the Old Man of the Mountain, and from the valley of the Connecticut to the Ocean. there is one universal cry for protection. Not merely from foreign manufacture, but from so much of our own as tends to produce want, misery and crime.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES were held in the High Street Church, on Wednesday evening, 17th inst. The occasion was the organization of a new church to occupy the house recently erected on State street and now nearly completed. The members constituting this new evangelical association, are from the three Congregational churches in this city, a large majority being from the High Street Church. The order of services was as follows:

Introductory prayer by the Rev Mr Ashby of Saccarappa; sermon by the Rev. Dr. Dwight of the third Church; renewal of covenant obligations by Rev. Dr. Cummings; consecrating prayer by Rev. Dr. Carruthers of the second Church; right hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Chickering of the High Street Church; address to the Church by the Rev. Mr. Adams of Gorham; and concluding prayer and benediction by Rev. Mr. Wilde of Falmouth.

The exercises were most solemn, impressive and interesting, and were listened to with deep attention and evident satisfaction. The sermon was an able and beautiful exposition of the manifold wisdom of God in the establishment of the visible church general in the world-its nature and the increase of its enlargement and perpetuity. The right hand of fellowship was most affectionately tendered, and the charge zealously and earnestly urged and enforced .- Argus.

"I am thy father's evil spirit" as the bottle said to the little boy when he found it hidden in the wood pile, and wondered what it was.

If every American clergyman received but a salary of \$375, the cost of our national pulpit would be six million dollars a year.

CONTRAST.—Intemperance costs the nation in its direct consequences, \$100,000,-000, and indirectly, from \$50,000;000 to \$75,000,000 more:

Good. Forsythe county, Ohio, has neither a rumshop, a prison, nor a pauper.

A man by the name of Frank Smith, of Charles town, Mass, was arrested in that town last week and fined \$20 and costs, for selling a pint of new rum to a tippling female. This is the right way to work. Fine every man who will sell rum. In New York, Messre Fowler and Wells are printing for general distribution, five beand copies of the Maine Liquor Law.

SINGULAR AND FATAL CAUSALITY. - Last week, Mr. Thomaston D Brown, a highly respectable rigger of this city, went round in a small schooner owned by him called the Car-rier, to Mattapoisett, with a load of timber. Upon arriving at the dock there, Mr. Brown in letting go the anchor, became entangled in the chain and being carried overboard went to the bottom. He extricated himself however, and climbing up by the chain regained the deck when he fell instantly dead. Blood and water issued from his mouth, and he was bruised about the chest. Probably his sudden death was caused by some internal rapture. Mr. B. was about fifty, years of age. - New Bedford

CURIOUS.—The St. Louis Republican of a late date, mentions the following curious fact :- A gentleman in the vicinity of this city, a few weeks ago, informed us that, in filling house from a pond, a number, of small fish (chiefly cat and buffalo species,) were discover-ed frozen in a block of ice. The block was about three feet square by ten inches thick, and quite transparent. Means were then taken to extricate the fish without injuring them, when they were placed in fresh spring water, and in a short time they were completely resuscitated from their torpor and commenced swimming.

" Catching a Tartar."

The origin of this expression, as nearly as we can remember, is somewhat as follows:—In the days when the soldiers of Christendom were doing battle against the Tartar hordes, who were enlisted on the side of the Turks, a Dutchman, fighting valiantly on the side of the Cross against the Crescent, and more distinguished for honesty than for cunning, espied a Tartar mounted on a horse, whom he thought it would be a valuable trophy to capture and bring into camp. To this end the Dutchman, seizing a favorable opportunity, sprang upon the horse behind the Tartar, and clasped him tightly about the waist. The Tartar, as may be supposed, clapped spurs to his horse, and made off to join his troop, and the last that was known of the unfortunate Dutchman by his comrades, he was going at a furious pace towards the Turkish army behind his intended captive, and singing out at the top of his voice — " Tree caught a Tartar!"

A law has been passed by the Legislature, which gives the exclusive power to Police Juries and to the Mayors and Aldermen of cities to make such laws and regulations for the sale, of intoxicating liquors, as they may deem advisable, and to grant or withhold lisensee from dinking houses or shops, as a majority of the citizens and voters of any ward, parish, town, or city may determine by ballot. This act takes effect immediately.—N. O. Picayune.

It is said that an amateur chemist in Notting-ham, England, while engaged recently in test-ing Chevalier Claussen's process of making flax cotton, not having any flax straw at hand, tried it upon out straw. To his astonishment, after the silica and gums which enter into the compositionof oat straw in greater proportions than in flax, had been dissolved, he obtained a large quantity of good cotton. The opinion he formed from this and subsequent experiments is. that the common straws of this country may be profitably converted into cotton, thereby addng to the certainty and abundance of our fu-

The propeller, Gen. Warren, for many The propellet, Gen. Warren, for many months engaged in the coast trade, was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia on the 31st of Jan. and forty two lives were lost. She was bound for San Francisco and had proceeded to sea, when an accident occurred, causing her to leak badly, and she put back for Astoria.—She had passed the bar, when in consequence of the insufficient power of her engines and the roughness of the sea, she became unmanageable, and drifted towards.

XXXII CONGRESS.

Washington, March 15,
Mr. Johnson of Arkansas, offered a resolution authorizing the Doorkeeper, with the consent of the Speaker, to appoint three additional pages on the floor of this House, making the entire number fifteen. This was rejected, when the gentleman moved a reconsideration of the oided in the affirmative — yeas 94, nays 81.— And the resolution was modified to two instead

of three pages, and in that form passed.

The memorial of A. W. Reynolds of New Mexico, contesting the seat of R. H. Weight-man, the delegate from that Territory, was

Mr. Phelps proceeded to sustain the charges in the memorial against Governor Calhoun.

Mr. Weightman defended the Governor, when he memorial was referred to the Committee on

WASHINGTON, March 16. SENATE —Mr. Chase presented the memorial of members of the Ohio Legislature against the extension of Woodwarth's Patent Planing Ma-Mr. Hale presented a petition from Illinois,

praying for the passage of a law prohibiting employees of Government from laboring on the Several reports in private cases were pre-

Mr. Stockton reported a joint resolution au-thorizing the completion of a War Steamer for Mr. Rhett offered a resolution which was

agreed to, calling for estimates from the War Department for the construction of a basin at the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Consi near the City of Washington.

Mr. Bradbury moved to postpone the lowa Railroad Bill, and to take up the joint resolu-tion providing for the purchase of the 9th vol-ume of the laws of the U. S., which motion was negatived.

Mr. Sumner addressed the Senate in defence of his course on the bill and by reading extracts from the journal, showing that the Massachusetts delegations had always voted for such bills.

Mr. Bell moved to amend the amendment by requiring these lands to be selected from the territories, and not from the land in any State.

Mr. Seward moved an amendment striking out the road from Dubuque to Keokuk, and inserting, for branches to run from fort Desmo-

Mr. Cass said the bill had been examined by the Committee, and the roads proposed had been considered. If a new road was to be made it ought to be passed on by the Committee.

Mr. Hale said he hoped that the amendment

would be modified, so as to give Iowa the other road inasmuch as it would only require three hundred thousand additional acres to be given away. This bill has occupied 6 weeks, and unless the additional land was given now, more time would be consumed hereafter, as to the suggestion that the Union was to be bound by these roads, he thought from the remarks of the Hon. Senator from Arkansas yesterday, that all the legitimate issues had been disposed of and the perpetuity of the Union depended solely the stability of the foundation of the wings of the Capitol

He was not in his seat when the vote was taken on the amendment, and he had been requested to pair off with one of the Senators rom Indiana. He had not made up his mind on the subject and in his state of doubting he had come to the conclusion that as both of the enators from Indiana were absent, he would air off with both of them.

Mr. Borland said that he would say to the Senator from New Hampshire that, as he stated yesterday, he had kicked the free soil out of the foundation of the Capitol with his foot, and it would appear that the people of New Hampshire were disposed to act in the same nanner with their Free Soil Representative in

Mr. Hale said, that he had not a word to say about the taste which prompted the personal remark of the Senator; but it had been the fate of Free Soil, when it could not be met with reason, argument or intelligence, to be put down by such means. Boots were a great argument against Free Soil, and were always resorted to by its opponents. But the Senator had also said, that as soon as he had with his boot kicked the Free Soil out of the foundation, there were men who, with fresh material and trowel, came and pointed up the places disturb-ed by the Senator's boot.

So with the Free Soilers; there would be pointers always at work to repair and fill up any breaches made by their opponents. He had been beaten before. He was beaten when a member of the House, and the principal argument then was the boot. But the pointers were soon at work and the defeat was re edied.

The Senate might perhaps lose his services as they had already lost those of the Hon. Senator from Miss, Mr. Foote. That Senator on one occasion said that he expected one day to pass on him in Mississippi in some judicial ca-

Now the Hon. Senator, Mr. Foote had no occasion to condemn him in Mississippi, but had been his death in New Hampshire. The people of New Hampshire said that as Mr. Foote was no longer in the Senate there was no use in having him (Mr. Hale) here. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Seward's amendment was then lost.
Messrs. Douglass, Davis and Rhett continued
the debate on the merits of the contract made by Illinois with the company with whom that State has contracted for the construction of the Central Railroad from Cairo to Chicago. The question was then taken, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed without a count, when on motion, the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House went into a Convention of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill for supplying deficiences in the appropriation for the year ending June, 1853.

Mr. Hillyer desired to call the attention of Mr. Hillyer desired to call the attention of the Committee to a remark made by the gentleman from Va, (Mr. McMollen,) a few weeks ago in reply to the gentleman from Fa., (Mr. Cabell,) when he took occasion to say of the Union party of Georgia, that it was composed of the factions of all parties; and he saw in one paper an application to that honorable and patriotic party of the term piebald.

Mr. Hillyer remarked he had no objection to excuse the gentleman from Virginia, but the same principles and opinions have been avowed by other gentlemen. He was proud to say that instead of the Union party of Georgia being

by other gentlemen. He was proud to say that instead of the Union party of Georgia being composed of factions of all parties, that there was not in it one abolitionist or free soiler, or one tariff man for protection, and so far as he knew, one bank or internal improvement man, but all within this mighty party are for a strict construction of the Constitution and the rights of the States. They are an unite. He then defended the history of its organization which he insisted was founded in necessity against those who favored secession. He saw no objection to their sending delegates to the Baltimore Convention as ambassadors to see that the Convention plant themselves on the basis of the

In the course of his remarks he said the union party cannot act with the Whigs. There was the Whig gentleman from Massachusetts who voted in the Legislature of that State for a law that a white man may marry a negro girl!— What can be the matter with the white gals of Massachusetts? (Laughter.) This is no laugh-Massachusetts? (Laughter.) This is no laughing matter, gentlemen. (Renewed laughter.) Here is a sovereign State of this Union bravely determining by legislative enactments, that the negro girls of Massachusetts shall be brought into competition with white girls. There must be something dreadful with the white girls when such a taste as this must be established by law. (Manches)

when such a taste as this must be established by law.' (Laughter.)

Mr. Ducan of Mass., rose merely asking to say that white gentlemen have never availed themselves of the privilege.

Mr. Hillier—That confession is worthy of notice. Why pass a law the privileges of which no white man wishes to enjoy? Why give him the right when he does not wish to marry a research (Laughter.) It is no laughing tice. Why pass a law the privileges of which no white man wishes to enjoy? Why give him the right when he does not wish to marry a negro girl. (Laughter.) It is no laughing matter (Renewed laughter) When you say a thing of that kind, there must be something very important underneath There is something there which has not come to light (Excessive merriment.) I have not alluded to this to make you laugh. (Benewed laughter) I express my opinion when I say that there is not a man on this floor, not even those who advocated the passage of the law in the Legislature of Massachusetts, who would not prefer the bright eye, blooming cheek and warm heart of the Anglo-Saxon girl, to the greasy negro wench.

(Laughter.) But it was intended as an insult | Jortland Inquirer. Giddings said, the people of the North

Mr. Giddings said, the people of the North mold themselves as supremely and uncontrollertibly exempt from the crimes and expenses if slavery—if it has blessings, they belong to he South; if curses, the same ownership. The forth says, "Stand back! you shall not inolve us with the guilt and expense of slavery." It was sorry to hear the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Hillier, boast of the good prices of sero fleah and surprised that he should ensavor to throw ridicule on the laws of the old ay State. In this city there are men who are State. In this city there are men who are ing men and women for market, and by and this too under the United States law. By taining the Compromise Measures this kind preeding is continued. He understood that crime which attends it. He wished to know any northern man whether he will sustain a w which supports yonder barracoons. Is there whig of the north who will say he is in favor ntaining the Slave trade in this district? No; he would assure the gentlemen of the South that no northern man would dare so avow himself. One of the objects of the compromise was to maintain the traffic in slaves; and he declared that he will continue to make nceasing war against the slave traffic. He aid that he never had, from the first, a desire see the Union dissolved. He also spoke an

The Committee then arose.

House. - Tuesday was occupied with peeches in the House, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, by Messrs. lillyer and Jackson of Georgia, and Giddings of Ohio, on the Slavery Question—the bill un-der consideration being the Deficiency bill. In the Senate, the lowa Land Bill was con-

idered, and various amendments acted upon.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Hamlin, the bill ppropriating \$30,000 for a Marine Hospital at Portland, was ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Broadhead presented petitions asking for

creased duty on Iron.
The bill granting land to Iowa for Railroad purposes was taken up and passed. Yeas, 30, The bill granting land to Missouri, to aid in certain Railroads, was ordered to be eng

as was also the bill granting land to Alabama or Railroad purposes.

House.—In the House business commenced with a flare up between Mcssrs. Dunham and Fitch, which Mr. Dunham closed on his part y saying there is another time and place, to hich Mr. Fitch replied very well.

The House then went into a Committee of

e Whole on the deficiency bill, during which arious matters were discussed. The report of the Joint Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, on the Bill making Land Warrants assignable and for other purposes, was taken up and agreed to. Yeas, 92, Nays. 69.

and agreed to. Yeas, 92, Nays. 69.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, on the bill supplying deficiencies in the appropriations for the present fiscal year.

Mr. Smith made a young American speech, throwing the old Presidential canditates over. emocratic party, but believed it was confined

Mr. Nabers replied, demanding an explanation of the ideas of the young American party. He believed it was their intention to involve the country in a serious departure from the Constitution, and it behooved reflecting men to nip it.

STATE FREE SOIL COMMITTEE.

The State Central Committee are hereby noticed to meet in Room No. 10, in the State House at Augusta, on Wednesday, March 31st, current, at 2 o'clock P. M. By ORDER.

C. A. STACKPOLE, Chairman. PORTLAND, March 23, 1852.

THE FIRST BLOW STRUCK IN CALI-FORNIA!!

For the last year we have tried to arouse the people of the Free States to the danger of los-ing, by the insidious introduction of slavery into California, all that they ever gained by the Compromise; but the press has generally been inattentive and indifferent. At last, the first ccessful blow for Slavery has been struck in California. A bill has passed the Legislature, in flagrant violation of the Constitution, to reduce to Slavery persons who were carried to the Territory as slaves, before its organization. and emancipated by its State Constitution — The passage of this bill shows that the legisla-tive power of the State is in the hands of the Slavery Party. Possibly the good people of the Free States may now think it worth while to talk less of the cheating Compromise, and do more to rid themselves of the old party hacks, who are laboring to narcotize them on the subject of Slavery .- Era.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAWS IN CALIFOR-

[From the Alta California, Feb. 16.] The Hon. H. A. Crabb, a member of the Assembly from the country of San Joaquin, intro-duced into that branch of the Legislature of which he is a member, a bill "respecting fugi-

tives from labor and slaves brought to this which after debate and amendment, has finally passed that body.

"4 Sec. Any person or persons held to labor or service in any State or Territory of the United States, by the laws of such State or Territory, and who were brought or intro-duced within the limits of this State previous to the admission of this State as one of the United States of America, and who shall refuse to return to the State or Territory where she or they owed such labor or service, upon the demand of the person or persons, his or their agent or attorney, to whom such labor or service, was due, such person or persons so refus-ing to return shall be held and deemed fugities from labor within the meaning of this act; and all the remedies, rights, and provisions herein given to claimants of fugitives who es cape from any other State into this State, are lugitives from labor within the meaning of this

tion to the clause in the Constitution respecting slavery. That instrument says in very explicit and unmistakeable language, that "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment for crimes, shall ever be tolerated in this State." This section is undoubtedly in direct opposi-

Is there not between this provision of the Constitution and the section quoted above a di-rect conflict? Does not the Constitution say that slavery shall not be tolerated, and does not the section of Mr. C.'s bill actually and directly tolerate the institution? Nothing, it appears to

us, can be plainer." It is stated that a year is allowed for carrying the slaves out of the State, or "otherwise disposing of them." California is now a Slave

The San Francisco Price Current of Feb. says:—" We would caution our friends away from California, to look doubtfully on the let-

The Harrisburg (Pa.) Journal says that pe

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1852.

We beg leave to remind our indebted subscribers that we depend entirely on them for means to get along through the spring .-We hope they will not allow it to pass without helping us if it be but a single dollar.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

That splendid story is now completed and published in two volumes, at \$1 00, \$1 50, and \$2 00, according to binding.

We make this liberal offer: We will give a one dollar copy to any person who will send us two subscribers with pay in advance; a \$150 copy for three, or a \$2 00 for four. This is a prize, and in this way can be obtained with much advantage to the "general welfare."

LAND WARRANTS.

Those who have land warrants which they wish to locate at the west, will find a favorable opportunity by communicating with us.

We call attention of those going to New York to purchase goods to the advertisement of Charles P. Freeman & Co., to be found in another column. "The cheapest cash store in America," they say.

We are under obligations to Hon. Messrs. Chase, Hamlin, Seward, Goodnow and Smart for their favors.

FIRE, FIRE .- Not exactly fire, but a beautiful article to keep valuables from being "used up" by that voracious element, is a WILDER'S FIRE PROOF SAPE, one of which through the politeness of Mr. S. M. Pettengill, Newspaper Agent, we purchased, in Boston, a week or two since. We now feel, when we leave our office for the night, that our books, accounts, receipts and notes are safe so far at least, as fire is concerned. And if our friends are thinking of purchasing a Safe, we would recommend them to call on Mr. John C. Wilder, 25 Merchants Row, corner of Chatham street, Boston, where they will find gentlemen who will suit them to a Fire

Mr. Wm. D. Little, No. 28 Exchange Street, is agent for this city.

UNION STORES .- We learn that the communication which we lately inserted on this subject caused some dissatisfaction. We intend to justice to the friends of that system we shall publish a little more in their favor, then as much against them if any body chooses to write.

Hon. S C. Adams, Free Soil Senator from York county, has made an excellent speech on vr. Cary's resolutions on the public welfare. We shall publish, and hope democratic papers will do the same, though it is rather cruel to

The Democratic party in this city has formed a close alliance with the rum power, and now their cause is one. Their caucus at the City Hall settles that fact. Rum now relies on the name of democracy for success. Will honest democrats stand that?

We met the other day in the cars Mr. Ralph Butler just returning from California .-We asked him what he was going to say to the people of Maine. "I shall tell them," said he. "to stay at home." Our readers will hear from

"DEMOCRACY" AND RUM.

Temperance democrats should understand the design of the leaders to commit the party against the liquor law, then cry out at every corner of the streets, " Regular Nominations! hoping thus to accomplish the design. The Argus of Saturday lead off with the notice for a general Caucus to nominate a Mayor that evening at the City Hall. Here is the key note for " redeeming the City Government from federal control."

"We advice all true democrats to wash their hands of these illegitimate compromises, and stand upon the old platform of their party prin-ciples and usages. Those principles are well known, and have been tested since the days of Jefferson. They may be embodied in two sen-

The greatest good of the greatest number. Strict adherence to regular nominations. By these we have conquered, and shall continue to conquer. Every Democrat should take part in this business, and should then adhere faithfully to the nominations made. This is the only guaranty of success.'

"The greatest good of the greatest number" translated means, The greatest number of grogshops, and amount of drunkenness, poverty, fighting, swearing, taxes, pauperism, agonies and death. The greatest good of the greatest number of rumsellers. In order for this, stick to party, then hurrah for Jeffersonian Democracy!

That this is the practical meaning of the programme is clear. Every one knows that the election will and must have but one single issue and can have no other-the liquor law and that executed. And the election of no other man can decide that in the affirmative but that of Mr. Dow, either in its effects at home or abroad. As things are no man can vote against Mr. Dow without voting against the law. It is

not possible. But the position of the party was more fully defined at the City Hall, which was crowdedone-half democrats, the rest Watchmen and whigs. We understand it was a grand occasion of outbursting hostility to the law, its execution, Mr. Dow, &c., &c. Messrs. G. F. Shepley, Clapp, Codman (whig) and others "went it with perfect looseness. Albion K. Paris, Esq., was nominated Mayor, of whom we only know that he is the rum candidate,

We ask democrats at home and abroad to look at the position in which the party is placed here at head quarters. The design is to try the full effects of party machinery on the Maine Law here in its home, and on the person of its author and champion. Will moral, conscienshould just at this time have been made against and vote so. Mr. Dow does not belong to our party, but we would sooner cut a hand off than use it against his re-election as things are. And if "democracy" is to be prostituted to the cause of Rum, will not honest democrats be-

We hope the state Committee and others will not forget the meeting at Augusta next : week Wednesday.

BROOKLIN AND DEER ISLE. - A correspondent gives a statement of efforts to enforce the liquor law in Brooklin and Deer Isle. In the former, two robust sea captains, Hodgdon and Eaton, took a rumseller in hand, who being informed, removed his liquor. He was however prosecuted for selling and fined \$16. He proposed to appeal, when Temperance Watchmen came forward and offered to pay fine and cost for him if he would give bonds not to sell again. Agreed. Thus 'Watchmen' interposed a shield between the law and its violator with a benevolence as marvelous as their sagacity was green! Why repudiate the excellent law and resort to the bonding policy, which has been proved to be

utterly useless? Folly indeed! In Deer Isle resolute men took the matter in hand, prosecuted, the rumseller threatened, but the search was made without discovery. At last a place in the cellar well looking suspicious, they examined it and there found the rats nest, access to which was through the floor under the bed and carpet. The liquor was taken and destroyed. About 100 gallons were destroyed on

A WORD TO THE WHIGS.

There is no doubt but the work described is in progress, and the more liberal portion of the party is to be entirely subjected to the will and policy of a little clique of slaveholders with their northern conspirators against liberty.

"The National Era warns the rank and file of The Whig party at the North that the managers of the Southern wing of that party, in connection with the Northern Hunkers, are industriously perfecting their arrangements for for securing the absolute control of the Nation al Convention. Their object is to procure the nomination of Fillmore, or, failing in that, to compel Gen. Scott openly to endorse the Com

CONCERT FOR THE SLAVES.

This occurs in this city at the Abyssinian church next Sabbath evening, and it is hoped that the next meeting will be well attended .--It is usually one of interest as it is clearly of importance, and should be attended, so far as possible, by all who believe that liberty has hope in God. We would urge a special attendance at this time from the fact that our esteemed brother Freeman will be present for the last time. He is about to remove to New York .-The cause of freedom depends entirely upon the favor of God on human efforts. He alone can incline the hearts of slaveholders and other opposers to embrace it, and enable its friends publish on all subjects of public interest so far to hold out till success follows their labors.as possible, and on all sides of them. To do | Let there be a large meeting next Sabbath eve-

> BANGOR SEMINARY .- The Catalogue of this Institution for 1852 shows the names of Seniors 17, Middle 7, Juniors 13, Resident 1, total 38.

The fund of \$34,000 for Professorships has been completed within the year, and it is to be doubted whether any other Theological Seminary in the country on the whole offers at this time higher inducements to students than this. The decided ability of its instruction, its light expense, its favorable location, its 8000 volumes in its library, all make it an attractive spot to those who would pursue a theological educa-

The Temperance Watchman states that Rev. J.C. Lovejoy has preached a sermon against the Maine Law. So easy is a second backward

It is proposed to hold a national congregational convention at Albany during the summer, partly with reference to the slavery question. The troubles of the Home Missionary. Society with it are increasing, western missionaries are restive, and something must be done. The remedy is plain. Apply the Gospel to that sin as it is applied to others. The sooner that ground is distinctly taken the better for all.

The Belfast Signal asks what we have to do about a Whig candidate for Governor? We answer-to expose a design of nominating an enemy of the Maine law, and thereby endangering the "public welfare." The seeming denial that Mr. Crosby is opposed to the law, is really a confirmation of our statement.

THE Naked TRUTH:-The Waterville Mail says, that one Robinson, tavern kcener in Winslow, was arrested for liquor selling, and he requested the officers to allow him to step into a bed room to change his clothes. He soon threw the door open and exhibited himself perfectly naked, to avoid being carried off! But the officers telling him it was easy enough to roll him up in a blanket and thus take him to court, he concluded to dress-He was then taken to court, convicted, and carried to jail for want of bail. If any one would know how "the law works" with rum sellers, behold here the naked truth.

EDITORIAL TRIALS.

The editor of the Iowa True Democrat, who has had, in common with almost every political anti-slavery paper of the country, to struggle for the very privilege of existence, thus speaks of his trials for a single week. What must they be, when prolonged for years?

"Such has been the state of our health, so many have been the letters we have had to write, so multiform have been our duties, and such have been our general troubles and trials, that for the past week it has been utterly impossible to compose our mind to write, or find the time to do it. Will this state of things always last? We hope not. We live on hope, for surely we have nothing else upon which to

We feel and we know that we had rather sacrifice our property, and have the anti-slavery cause and its paper live, than to retain it and have them die. But to sacrifice property and health both, and then, perhaps, fail in our object, presents an object too horrible to contemplate. The result is what we fear, and in view of it, we are led to inquire, whether faith and good works have taken their flight from earth."

Here is a picture we hold up to the view of our readers. We do not simply ask them, if cious men be dragged into this conspiracy a- they see any familiar features in the likenessgainst humanity by mere party clamor? It is a but do they not see if they have not something disgrace to Portland that a party nomination to do to change the prospect with others. The editor of the Democrat is not the only man that Mr. Dow, and we believe the citizens will say knows how to print a paper "without the means."- Western Citizen.

We have been absent the last week, and to make up for editorial, we insert the above. If it suggests anything valuable to freesoil men in Maine, whose unfaithfulness to their princigin to look about them for something which at least favors the "greatest good" of somebody, and not the "greatest" evil of all.

Maine, whose unfaithfulness to their principles produces such results, it will be well enough. The National Free Soil Committee should

hear in mind the fact that travelling to Pitts-

burg will be much more expensive than to

Correspondence from Wisconsin. Monticello, Green, Co. ?

Wisconsin, Feb. 17, '52. Mr. Ediror: - The wheat harvest is her performed by the aid of a machine, called a reaper, which, drawn by three or four horses, and attended by two men, will cut from fifteen to twenty acres per day. The reaper mostly in use here was patented by C. H. McCormick of they intend to vote for him. As a part of the sation in John Bull's dominion, and for which the patentee received one of the four Council medals awarded at the World's Fair. It is one of the most important labor saving machines ever-invented, as without some such mechanical aid, the harvesting of this great staple commodity of the West would be hardly practica-

worthy of notice, as furnishing an index to the quality of the soil, and its adaptation to the production of various crops. From a superficial examination, and from the most trustworthy sources of information that present themselves, in this respect, it appears that the principle masses of solid rock are composed of Limestone and Saccharoid Sandstone. These rocks underlie the surface stratum of the Prairies, and | It will not be because he gave his signature to appear at or near the surface of the highlands the liquor law; for he could not do otherwise and bluffs, where they are deposited in quar- It will not even be because he came out so ries, and may be worked for building material, and for other purposes. A vertical section through the Blue Mounds, the highest points of land in the State, and which attain an altitude of about 2000 feet above the level of the sea, shows the following result: Hornstone 410 | ed him in an attitude of opposition, on this feet; Magnesian Lime, or lead bearing rock, 169 feet, Saccharoid Sandstone 40 feet, Alternations of Sand and Limestone 188 feet, Sand- I could never vote for him, unless the enemies stone 3 feet, Lower Limestone, at the level of of the temperance cause so attempt to break the Wisconsin river 190 feet. It will thus be him down on this account, that to defeat him. seen that Limestone predominates in the solid rock; but in addition to this, the surface formation is composed in a considerable proportion of Limestone boulders and pebbles, which accounts for that general and universal distribution of calcareous matter through the soil, which is an essential prerequisite to the successful culture of wheat.

The country is well watered by rivers and streams, affording many excellent sites for manufacturing establishments, and furnishing ample motive power for the propulsion of machinery in the pursuit of the various mechanic arts .-This, in connection with its facilities for inland transportation, the feasibility of railroad construction upon its surface, and its resources for the sustentation of a dense population, will tend greatly to promote its rapidly accumulating commercial and political importance.-Water of good quality for domestic use is obtained by sinking shafts from 25 to 100 feet; and also from lakes and springs. Some of these springs are the finest I ever saw; and their crystal like fluid, bubbling up from smooth, white, "pebbly bottoms," is far more inviting to an unvitiated taste, than

"A full-blushing goblet
Though filled with the nectar that Jupiter sips." Many of the lakes are formed from springs, and their waters are clear and cold to a remarkable degree. This remark is true of nearly all the watercourses that traverse the country, and justifies the inference that it is generally well

watered, although there are some localities

where water is with difficulty obtained.

The forest growth in the south part of the State, which, since measures have been taken, to prevent the ravages of fire upon the prairies, is constantly improving, consists of Black, White and Red Oak, Black and White Walnut, Hickory, Ash, Bass, Poplar, Rock or Sugar Maple, &c. Nearly all these varieties are found in limited quantities, and generally in clusters or groves, excepting the Oak of various species, ds, and which at j almost the exclusive material for building and for fuel. The White Oak is of good quality, furnishing an abundance of timber for mechanical purposes. The Black Walnut, which often grows from two to three feet in diameter, is a beautiful wood, principally used in the manufacture of upholstery, to which it is well adapted. In the North part of the State, there are extensive evergreen forests, called Pineries, which furnish an abundance of Pine together with limited quantities of Hemlock and Cedar. The Pine is manufactured into boards and rift shingles, and transported down the Mississippi, on one side of the State, and up Lake Michigan to Milwaukee, Racine and Chicago on the other, whence they are taken into the interior. Pine boards, clear, on the Lake shore, are worth from \$20 to \$28 per M., and shingles,

sell for much higher prices. From my own experience and observation since my arrival here, and from other sources, I judge that the climate West of the Great Lakes is much milder than in the same latitude of Boston. Although the months of December and January afforded us, in common with the "rest of mankind" some few days of severe cold, yet up to this time, we have had no sleighing, and the ground is now entirely uncovered with snow. For the last two or three weeks the retiring frosts have rendered the roads almost impassable, and the atmosphere seems the "balmy breath of Spring."

For the Portland Inquirer.

YOTING FOR GOVERNOR HUBBARD. MR. EDITOR :- I noticed an article in your paper of Feb. 26th, on this subject; and as it may become a question of great great practical importance, I beg leave to offer some sug-Every friend of the cause of temperance in

this State will regret very much to have the subject involved in party politics. We have never sought for such an issue; we will do all we can to avoid it. That such a cause should stand or fall with the success or the defeat of either of the political parties, would be most unfortunate. Still it is not impossible that such an issue may be forced upon us. Nay it is as it is somewhat probable that in our State election the present year, the permanence of our temperance law will be the only question before the people. And if this question could be preensted openly, there would be no danger. But it will not be so. The issue, if made at all, will be made secretly, under the guidance of gambling politicians; and the plot will not be visible till the election is over.

That a section of the democratic party were opposed to the renomination of Gov. Hubbard is well known. And it is also well known that, whatever "private griefs" his opponents had, his position upon the liquor law was the weapon which they seized with which to kill him. They were defeated. Gov. Hubbard is the Cleveland or Buffalo, and that place will be far regular democratic candidate for re-election.

But his enemies, though defeated, are not dead;

nor have they, as you stated a few weeks since given up their opposition to him. I have the means of knowing that there is at this time a sers to defeat Gov. Hubbard's election. They not only do not intend to vote for Gov. Hubbard -but if Mr. Crosby, is the whig candidate use here was patented by C. H. McCollina.

Chicago, and is the one that created such a senthem from voting for Gov. Hubbard. That this is to be the plan of operations, I have no doubt. One of the most prominent rum democrats in this town has boasted that. Mr. Crosby will get one hundred democratic votes here The estimation has already been made of the number of democratic votes required in each town in the State, to elect the whig candidate. the wire-pullers have had their meetings in grocer's counting-rooms, and lawyer's offices. and by correspondence and otherwise the thing is to be accomplished.

Now it I should ever vote for Gov. Hubbard,

it will not be that I have any love for the pro. slavery, lower-law character of his state-paper nobly, as the President of our State Convention; in favor of the law, and of that noble cause for which the law was enacted; though I highly honor him for doing this, and would not forget that he did it freely, though it placquestion to many of his personal and political friends. But notwithstanding all these things, will be to defeat the cause of temperance, also. If his defeat will result disastrously to the cause of temperance, then he shall have my vote. If the whig candidate is not a well known, faithful friend of the temperance law. not only in a letter, but in life, in action, then my vote, with whatever other effort I can put forth, shall be freely given for the re-election of Gov. Hubbard. If the issue is forced upon us, let us meet it like men; and God will so order it that no other reform will permanently suffer on account of the prominence which we, for a time give to this great work of saving our own peo. ple from the manifold evils of intemperance. W. DAVIS.

BELFAST Mar. 4, 1852.

Mr. Editor:—I noticed in your last paper a piece signed "Broad Axe," stating that a man had been prosecuted in Poland for selling sweet cider, which is not true; and I wish to make a brief statement of facts. In the winter of 1850 and '51, Gilman Martin was in the habit of selling something in his store which intoxicated men so much, that it could be plainly seen; in fact, he admitted to me that one man was intoxicated there that winter; or as he said, "tight;" although Mr. Morton said he obtained it without his knowledge or consent. Still it shows what kind of sweet cider it was. It is the opinion of many that he has sold rum within one year and it may yet be proved. At any rate one barrell of liquor was seized in Portland marked "Gilman Marlin, Poland Depot;" and as he still continued to sell cider of such quality, it was determined For the Eastern Argus. man Marlin, Poland Depot;" and as he still continued to sell cider of such quality, it was determined after remonstrating with him to prosecute, which was accordingly done; and he was released on his promise to sell no more, by paying for the warrant; and I paid the evidence myself. He also paid the officer's fees. This is a trne statement of facts. I will further say, that since that time, I have been threatened with a dressing with white oak; the loss of one hundred dollars in property and the gallows, in an anonymous letter. But no threats of this kind, or newspaper writer, who will not appear with his own name, shall ever deter me from bringing those men to justice, who change men from the image of God to the image of Satan.

Jonas Jordan.

od to the image of Satan. Poland, March 13, 1852. The above was rejected by the Argus and is in-

serted here by request.-ED.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY. ELECTIONS. The following towns have elected tem-trance boards of officers, rum or no rum, being the issue.

We will thank our friends to give us informati respecting elections in every town, as they occur.

Keep it before the people, that there was, previous to the enforcement of the Liquor Law, money enough spent by the citizens of Portland, for in toxicating drinks in one year, to pay for paying in substantial way, TWENTY MILES of our streets

John Cox, wood merchant, says he was trouble greatly during the winter of '50 and '51 by the po coming to buy 10, 12 and 25 cents worth of wood but the past winter, none have been so poor but that first quality, \$2,50 per M. In the interior they they could buy a half a cord and pay for it.

> The Gardiner Fountain says :-George Johnson, Esq., Chandler R. Merrill, and Jerenniah S. Holt, of Frankfort, were recently at rested and brought before B. P. Field, Esq., of Bell College. rested and brought before B. F. Freig, Esq., of ast, on a charge of conspiracy to convict Diman of a violation of the Maine Liquor Law. were all found guilty, and put under \$300 each, to appear for trial at the next District Some others who were engaged in the would have shared the same fate had they relies the proposition to gloss just before the trial. tempt to rain the innocent. The crime charge against them is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding five years, or fine acceeding \$1000 and imprisonment not exceeding one year. This is tighter than the Temperance Law

Facts for the People. All the costs growing out of the prosecutions for viole parties. Not one cent has been taken from the treasu eived from these prosecutions over and above all cost For six months ending Feb. 1, 1851, the receipts i

freight on the At. & St. L. Railroad were \$40146,31 the corresponding months ending Feb. 1, 1852, \$50740. making a gain in favor of the last six months of \$10,594,21. At the meeting at the City Hall a few weeks since he President af the road stated that he had just then of

lered 35 platform cars made, and that there were man

100 tons of freight laying all along the line of the rol which cannot be brought in for want of cars. The business is increasing rapidly. Taxes are not so high in Portland by 5 cents on \$100

for 1852, as the year previous. Rents were never more scarce in Portland than not and more buildings by one fifth have been erected the past year than the year preceding that. The assessors

Some constables in hunting for rum, entered house and found a woman rocking the cradle and singing "Hush a-by-baby." Not finding

on.
Capt. George Huggins, a citizen of Mobile died on the 22d of February, a victim to a superstitious presentiment. In the full belief that he would expire on that day, he the week before, bought his grave and his coffin, and after only a day's sickness, died on the 22d, between one and and two o'clock P. M.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 10, 1852. "Mr. Peachy presented a most extraordinary memorial in the House this morning—a memorial of twelve hundred and eighteen citizens of South Carolina and Florida, asking the Legislature of California to grant them, as an establishment of the privilege of besential benefit to this state, the privilege of becoming citizens-of identifying themselves per ing to our rural districts with a valuable and governable population, in the relation of property
—by whose peculiar labor alone, our valuable
soils may be rendered productive, and our wilderness may be made "to blossom as the rose."
They ask permission to colonize a rural district with a population of not less than two

Upon the reading of this petition, as you will readily conceive, a highly exciting discussion occurred. A multitude of motions were made respecting it, but a motion to send it to the Committee on Federal Relations, finally prevailed. A debate on a motion to print was cut off by the previous question, and the subject necessarily lies over till to-morrow."

Here was a cool request for the legislature of California to do what Bonaparte did, trample the constitution in the dust which they had sworn to support. But having already done this in respect to those who were carried there as slaves prior to the adoption of the constitution, reenslaving and subjecting them to all the infernal machinery of the congressional fugitive act, what may not be feared on this question? Especially is the case alarming when the spirit manifested is noticed. Instead of scouting the petition as an insult it was debated, sent to a committee, and even a motion to print could not be rejected at that time. What reason is there to suppose it will not prevail? By such a coup d'etst all trouble about congress, constitutions, conventions, oaths, etc., would be entirely obviated.

A WARNING TO FRIENDS CALI-FORNIA BOUND.

The following article we derive from the Salem (Mass.) Gazette, and republish as a warning to those who have the prevailing California fever. 3 Many of the facts are confirmed by accounts which we have from other sources. Such gloomy accounts should serve as a warning to those who are about leaving good homes and prosperous business, to seek their fortunes in California: FROM THE ISTHMUS .- Mr. Harris who re-

turned from the Isthmus in the Cresent City, reo ports sad though reliable intelligence from that

There were about six or seven thousand people at Panama, awaiting an opportunity to proceed to San Francisco, and many are without the means to go on, return home, or even to live there, as the price of living is so high — The Panama papers make no mention of the true state of affairs, though they admit the number there to be four thousand—some two or three thousand less than the actual number.

This is probably to retain the emigration, which is diminishing in favor with the Nica-rauga route, which is far preferable both in aecommodation and despatch. The hospital was full, containing about 900 persons, and the deaths were reported at from fifteen to twenty daily, of Panama fever and small pox, of which there were some cases. Hundreds were sleeping upon the open ground outside the walls ithout so much as a piece of canvass to cover

The cheapest passage by steamer, from Panama to San Francisco, is \$200, with nothing but deck accommodation, without a place to lay the head. Those who are at Panama, and have the means, have deposited their money to secure tickets two months in advance of the time at which they can have an opportunity to sail.— Sailing vessels take but 30 days provisions for a passage which takes from sixty to ninety days. The late of many of the passengers of the steamer McKin, affords an example of the results of this latter policy. The price of a steerage passage on board of one of these vessels is \$200.

There were many machanics who returned to New York with Mr. Harris, who left there

to New York with Mr. Harris, who left there as did Mr. H., without through tickets, and solely upon the strength of reports then current, that they could procure employment at seven or eight dollars per day, at the Isthmus, until the rush had sufficiently subsided to enable them to go through to San Francisco.—But the price for labor is really but two dollars per day, and board; at Charges, \$1 75; and at Panama, \$4 per day. This difference, at the two places is of course apparent, as passengers do not remain at the former place, but rush at do not remain at the former place, but rush at once to Panama, to be on the alert for every pportunity which may offer, to take them to

San Francisco.

There were about 200 other passengers who returned from the Isthmus in the Cherokee, about 40 of whom came to New York, the remainder landing at New Orleans. A part of these went out with Mr. Harris in the Cherokee, and a part had been at Panama six or seven weeks, with no better, or even so good, pros-pect of reaching San Francisco as before they

Many who are at Panama, have remained there so long that they have eaten up all their means of proceeding on, or remaining, or even living there. When Mr. H., with twenty or thirty others, was leaving Panama, two men in particular came up to them, interceding most pititully for means to leave likewise, and stating that they had no means to proceed, return or remain, and to use their own language—God only knew what was to become of them."

They had been in the hospital, and spent all thow had Vet these are but two of hundreds they had. Yet these are but two of hundreds Several who were returning from San Fran-

cisco with their "piles," reported that there were thousands there out of employ, owing to the immense number who had arrived, and were constantly arriving there, mostly by land route. What could induce the "fever" to range as it does at present in the States, they

EUROPEAN.

Just as we go to press the Pacific arrives from Europe, but brings no important news, and it is not our practice to fill up our columns with foreign matter of no value, simply because it comes across the watar.

In England the Anti-Corn Law League is reviving, receiving large subscriptions, and preparing to make final work with the policy of taxing bread to increase rents. English aristocracy will fare worse than before.

The French ambassador had left London for Paris-cause unknown.

War had broken out in Burmah.

A desperate affray had taken place on board an English ship between the officers and crew. Many were horribly mutilated. FRANCE.

The reorganization of the National Guard is going forward in France. A number of companies and several battallions had been already formed.

General Cavaignae had been elected from the General Cavaignae had been elected from the third, and most important district in France—For Lamartine, although he declined to stand,711 votes had been recorded against 1,808 for the Government candidate.

Mr. Carnot did not obtain the required majority, so that the election in his district will have to be gone over again.

The elections were nearly all in favor of the Government. Here and there only was an opposition member returned.

JUDICIAL CORRUPTION.

teach the country another lesson on the nature and designs of the slave power'

The following from the N. Y. Tribune should

and designs of the slave power

A late friend in the United States District
Court has disclosed a most remarkable charge
of the Judge to the Jury, as regards "offsets."
The case is briefly as follows; In 1843 a United
States Marshal of one of the Southern States
was declared a defaulter in the sum of \$4,14020. This Marshal was a slave-owner and previous to the invasion of Florida in 1818 four of
his negroes left him and took refuge among the
Suwance Indians. The master did not pursue uwanee Indians. The master did not pursue them nor take any steps to reclaim them. In 1818 the U. S. troops attacked these Indians, dispersed them and destroyed their settlement and the master never heard of his four negroes afterward. In 1828 this master, who was afterward Marshal, presented his claim for damages by reason of the loss of these four negroes, he had made no effort to reclaim. Under the law of Congress, the U. S. Judge of Florida was made a Commissioner to pass upon claims for damages occasioned by the invasion, and his finding was to be reported to be the Secretary of the Treasury, who was to approve or reject.

The claim for these negroes was allowed by the Commissioner in 1828, and the damages stated at \$1,600; but on being reviewed by Mr. Secretary Bush, it was wholly and entirely

Afterward, and when Mr. Robert J. Walker was Secretary of the Treasury, this defaulting U. S. Marshall, applied to him to re-open and revise the decision of Mr. Bush, but it was not done. Another application was made to Mr. Secretary Meredith who examined and reported minutely on the case, and refused to re-open; and lastly Mr. Secretary Corwin was applied to for a rehearing and revision, which was again refused.

Well, in 1851, a trial was had in the U.S.

District Court, of a suit brought against this U.S. Marshal and his sureties, in an action of debt upon his official bond. Defendants claimdebt upon his official bond. Defendants claimed an offset of \$1,600 and interest, for damages sustained by the loss of four negroes a quarter of a century ago, and which had been again and again repudiated by the Government, insisting that had it not been for the invasion of Florida, his negroes would have "come home" again, or he could have caught them. And a U. S. District Judge, admitted the offset, and directed the Jury to allow it, and they found accordingly.

COLONIZATION. - The Colonization Herald thus warns the colored people of the design and ultimatum of that scheme.

"That the colored people should look on the Colonizationists as their enemies, and as offering them perfidious, injurious advice, is not to be wondered at. But let them remember, that those whom they regard as enemies have power—effectual power. The case of the Cherokee Indians, removed by force by the military of the country from their native land, and transplantcountry, from their native land, and transplanted to one thought much less desirable, ought not to be forgotten. It is not the person offering the advice that is to be considered, but the advice. An enemy, without even intending it, may give advice that we may advantageously

New Hampshire.—The Tribune corrects a mistake about the New Hampshire election as

The Newspapers are stating that "the Free Soil vote has fallen off from that of last year." This conveys, a false impression. Rev. John Atwood was last year the 'regular Democratic' candidate for governor, until the appearance of his letter condemning the Fugitive Slave Law. when he got into a senfile with the party leaders and was thrown. But many of the "rank and file" refused to give him up, and in several of the drongest Democratic towns he was sup-ported by a large majority of the vo'ers. These have since in good part been coaxed back into the "regular" fold whereby his poll is much diminished, but the real Free Soil vote is rather larger than last year .- N. Y. Tribune.

PEOPLE OF COLOR.

The colored citizens of Philadelphia have published a memorial to the Legislature of the State, against the passage of the bill to prohibit free persons of color from coming into Pennsyl vania for any purpose. They say that their fathers helped to fight the battles of the Revolution and of the war of 1812; and that, as a body, they have never abused the privileges gained, but are good and useful citizens, increasing in wealth and knowledge, and paying their proportion of the public expenses.
"There are 120 Mutual Beneficial Societies,

annually for their sick and burying their \$22,000 00 dead,
The amount of property in the

800,000 00 city and districts, - . -Public property, - - Amount of house rent paid, 148,000 00 2,000 00 Water rents, Volumes in Private Library, Do. in Public Library,

Debating societies,

Average number of colored prisoners sent to
County Prison, from 1835 to 1840, 121; from
1840 to 1845, 94.4; from 1845 to 1848, 79.67.

Average number of colored prisoners sent to
the Penitentiary from 1835 to 1840, 64.2; from 1840 to 1845, 41.8; from 1845 to 1848, 31. Average number sent to both prisons for the first five years, 1d5.2; for the second five years, 1d5.2; for the second five years, 136.2; for the third five years, 110.67.

These are the entire number of people of color sentenced to hard labor in the two prisons, and the rapid and steady decrease is certainly remarkable.

BEGGING FOR NOTHING. The N. Y. Tribuus entreats southern

whigs not to demand anything specifically for slavery in the party creed, for northern men ask nothing for liberty. It thus tells us where to find the party as such, and proves thereby conclusively that antislavery men have nothing to hope for in that quarter.

"We of the North, who are faithful to the traditions and sentiments of our fathers, propose no action respecting Slavery, desire none whatever, from any Whig National Convention. We know and acknowledge that on this subject there is a diversity of views and feelings between the North and views and feelings between the North and the South, and we see no use in plastering over that diversity with empty and ambiguous words. We propose to leave it where it has been left by all former Whig National Conventions, untouched. We hold, as we ever have held, that the Whig party of the Nation was organized upon certain vital Principles and in support of certain fundamental Measures, which have nothing to do with Slavery or Abolition. A Whig in Alabama may be decidedly pro-Slavery, as one bama may be decidedly pro-Slavery, as one in Vermont may be earnestly anti-Slavery, yet both be true and sound Whigs, and they may act cordially together in support of Whig principles and measures."

The New Orleans Daily Crescent of Feb. 16, speaking of the attempts, in some of the Southern States, to form a Union Party, says that no such thing can be done—no such that no such thing can be done—no such issue can be made—and the battle must be fought between the old organizations and on the issues formed between them. In the course of his remarks the editor says:

course of his remarks the editor says:

"No sane man dreams that there is danger of the repeal or emasculation of the Fugitive Slave law, any more than he dreams that the sun will fall from the heavens and suddenly generates the world in its blaze. that the sun will fall from the heavens and suddenly consume the world in its blaze. The Senate is thoroughly reliable—the House has refused to make any alterations—the President stands ready to maintain the law with his veto, and no caudidate can be brought before the country, with any hope of success, who will not stand pledged to maintain it."

The Southern Rights Convention of Alabama, met at Montgomery. Six counties were represented. They voted to keep up the organization of the Southern Rights party throughout the Southern States, with a view to oppose both political parties, or to co-operate with either, according as their doctrines may coincide more or less with those of southern rights The Southern Rights Convention of Alaba-

Daily Telegraphic News.

St. Louis, March 16th. The river is rising rapidly, and is now higher than at any time since the flood of 1851.

Kossuth leaves this city for New Orleans, this evening, on the steamer Alexander Scott. The sales here of Hungarian bonds amount to

New Orleans, March 17th. Later advices have been received here from Northern Mexico, by which we learn that Car-avajal had been captured by Gen. Harney, and taken prisioner to Brownsville.

Steamship Meteor has arrived in 9 days from San Juan. She brings nothing important.
The Whig Convention, which met at Baton The Whig Convention, which met at Baton Rouge, nominated Filmore and Crittenden by acclamation. Delegates were also elected to the Whig National Convention. The attendance was very large, every parish being represented, and the grertest unanimity and enthusiasm prevailed.

Nonrolk, March 18th.

A heavy gale set in night before last, and continued unabated until last night. The schooner Judge Hopkinson, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal for Petersburg was driven ashore in James River, and lies hard and fast. Great damage it is feared has been done to the shipping on the coast. Great damagy, shipping on the coast.

Washington, March 19.

Washington, March 19.

The Land Warrant Assignment Bill just passed, makes the warrants of 1850 assignable.

Also gives to the troops, of the war of 1812 that were ultimately paid by the National Government, the benefits of the bill of 1850.— Moreover it pays land office registers, who re-ceive the same compensation they had before the passage of the bounty land bill.

CINCINNATTI, Masch 20.
At about five o'clock this afternoon. Messrs. Stewart & Dunning's lumber yard, with a large amount of lumber and about twenty dwelling houses were destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$100,000.

Pork has advanced. 100 bbls mess sold to-

day at \$15 50 to \$16. Flour very dull - no

The Miami canal re-opened on Monday.

Mrs. Fenton F. Hutchins, of Peacham, Vt., being sick, two female acquaintances called up-on her on the evening of the 9th inst., to in-quire after her health. One of them, holding a candle in her hand, approached the bed, when the alcohol which had been recently applied to the person of the sick woman, took fire, and she was enveloped in fire in an instant. was so badly injured that she died before morn-

Four slaves in Brentville, Va., tied up Richard Porter, an overseer, and whipped him so severely with hickory rods that his recovery is doubtful. This gentleman probably considered it better "to give than receive." The negroes only strengthened him in his opinion it They have a steam fire engine in Cincinnati,

of which the Gazette says: - In exactly 4 min-utes and 10 seconds after the fire had been applied, steam was raised and the engines set in tion, and in 10 seconds more water was forced through 250 feet of hose, and thrown a distance of 140 feet from a 3 4 inch nozzle. A tream was thrown from 120 to 130 feet steadily for fifteen minutes. The Temperance Convention assembled at

New Haven on Wednesday, the 10th inst. There was a very full attendance. All the Whig candidates, except Strong for Comptroller, sent in letters favorable to the Maine Law; also all Free Soil candidates, except Webb, for Secretary of State, endorsed the law. The little daughter of Philip Doddridge was

once catechizing a favorite lap-dog, as follows:
"Do you know," said she "who made you?" The unconscious quadruped answered with a stupid stare.
"Oh! shame upon you," resumed the questioner: you Dr. Doddridge's dog, and not know

who made you." "Well, farmer, you told us your woods was a good place for hunting; now we've tramped it for three hours, and found no game." "Just so! well, I calculate, as a general

thing, the less game there is, the more hunting you have to do." The steamer Boston will be placed on the route from Boston to Bangor, and the Ocean on the route to Bath, Gardiner and Hallowell, within a few weeks.

Samuel A. Smith was shot dead in Amelia co., Va., last week by A. L. Tucker. Smith opened his bosom and told him to shoot, when Tucker took him at his word. Both were sons of about 6,500 members, who expend of respectable parents, but intemperate.

Prof.Olmsted, of Yale College, has in preparation a treatise on the Aurora Borealis, to which, for many years, he has paid much attention, and in regard to which he holds an original theory. His treatise is to be published by the Smithsonian Institution.

A circular from the Secretary of the treasury, says: Newspapers properly so called, will hereafter be exempt from duty, when imported from Europe, for immediate distribution to subscribers. Duty will still be imposed on periodicals, in book and pamphlet form.

Four slaves in Brentville, Va., tied up Richard Porter, an overseer, and whipped him so severely, with hickory rods, that his recovery

It is said that the New Brunswick Logislature will probably pass an act similar to that known as the Maine Liquor Law. 'Calvin Fairbanks has had his trial for steal-

ing slaves, as they define it at the South; and has been convicted and sentenced to fifteen years' confinement in the State's Prison of Ken-

(His crime was, carrying a person in a carriage in Indiana afterwards claimed as a slave, for which he was seized without warrant, forced off to [Kentucky without trial, and is now doomed for fifteen years. And who cares for

PRACTICAL BENEVOLENCE. - Gerrit Smith has given to the poor, within a few years, 175,-000 acres of land, and \$30,000 to those who have settled on it.

There is a talk now of building three churches in Bangor, Me., the present season; one Unitarian, one for the third Congregational parish, and the other for the Roman Catholics.

The Liquor dealers in New York have raised \$50,000 to establish a paper for the advocacy of their interests, and opposition to the Maine law. Bad investment. The Janesville Standard goes for Robert Ran-

toul, Jr., for President, subject to the decision of a National Convention. The Anti-Corn Law League agitation had been revived with great spirit. Large meetings for the purpose, had been held at Manchester and Leeds, and at the former, subscrip-

tions to the amount of nearly £40,000 had been

INSOLVENT LAW .- The Insolvent Bill reported to the Legislature by H. W. Paine and L. M. Morrill, Esq., commissioners apand L. M. Morrill, Esq., commissioners appointed for that purpose, (now before the Committee on the Judiciary,) provides, among other things, for the appointment of a commissioner for each county, who shall hold a court once a month, at which any debtor can apply, set forth his inability to pay his debts, and assign his property. In all cases where the indebtedness is less than two hundred dollars, an appeal may be had to the District Court; and in cases where it is larger, to the Supreme Court, by either party. If, upon examination, the commissioner shall find there has been a full disclosure and delivery, he may grant a discharge.

he may grant a discharge.

The Commissioner is to be allowed \$5 per day, and \$3 for his warrant to the messenger, (the person appointed to take charge of the insolvent's estate.) The creditors are represented by assignees. The Commissioner is allowed a clerk. The messenger, clerk, and assignees, are to receive such compensation as the Commissioner may pre-

The Supreme Court is to have a general superintendence, as a court of chancery, in all questions arising under this act.—Age.

One of the crew of the U: S. receiving vesina, was found dead in his mock on Thursday morning, 11th inst. He had been confined the evening before in a room on

The war had commenced in earnest and the mouth of the Sarawaddy was blockaded. The batteries of Rangoon had been destroyed and three hundred persons killed.

The new Cholera and Fever bill, which abolishes the absurd and injudicious quarantine system in Denmark, and passed the upper House by a majority of 32 to four.

WEDNESDAY, March 17. ARRIVED. ARRIVED.

Barque F. A Perley, Stanwood, Matanzas, 3d inst.
Brig Elmira, Hail, Boston.
Sch Ghizen, Wallace Boston.
Sch Franklin Turner, Newburyport for Deer Island.
Sch Franklin Turner, Newburyport for Deer Island.

INQUIRER MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PORTLAND.

ARRIVED. Sch Comet, Collyer, Belfast for Cohasset, Sch Constitution, Thomas Harpswell, CLEARED.

Brig Shamrock, Willard, St Jago de Cuha, A L Hobson-Sch Orienda, Pinkham, Norfolk. FRIDAY, March 19. ARRIVED

Sch Friendship, Hardy Frankfort. Sch R B Pitts, Spear, Rockland for New York. Schs Pitot, Spear, and Bangs, Stover, Rockland for oston. Sch Koscinsko, Elwell, Thomaston for Boston. Schs Asia, Ingraham, and Minerva, Guptill, Boston for Sch Genuine, Arey, Owl's Head for Salem.

Sch Ann, Daggett, Ponce, PR, by Smith, Hersey & Co. SATURDAY, March 20. Sch E F Lewis, Berry, New Yerk, Sch Rosina, Foster, Boston. Sch Agenoria, Armstead, Camden. CLEARED.

Barque Jupiter, Small, Charleston-Brigs Caroline B Kelley, Grant, Matanzas, W w Woodbary; Cardenas, Fogg, Havana, Saml Hanson-Sch Georgia, Pettengill, taltimore. Monday, March . 22

ARRIVED. Barque Mercy Ellon, Stover, Matanzas 7th inst.
Barque Scott Dyer, Hill, Boston.
Brig Sea Bird, (of Richmond) Curtis, Havana 7th inst.
Brig Montrose, Poland, Matanzas 6th inst via Gdgar-

Brig Henry Leeds, Ross, New York. Brig Umpire, Simpson, New York. g Impire, Simpson, New York.
ig Leontine, Merryman, Boston.
ig Leoi, Leeman, Boston.
ig Leoi, Leeman, Boston.
Milwankie, (of Prospect) Stowers, Cardenas 6th Sch Loduskia, Hutchinson, Baltimore for Bath.

Sch Loduskia, Hutchinson, Baltimore for Bath.
Sch Talent, Willard, Boston.
Schs Rosina, Foster, and Ligure, Pray, Mt Desert.
Sch Marbiehead, Cutler, Thomaston for New York.
Sch Mt Vernon, Hall, Rockland for New York.
Schs Benj Standard, Robinson, and Aurora. Copeland,
Rockland for Boston.
Sch Rich, Hntchinson, Bucksport for Boston.
Sch Volent, Hurd, Frankfort for Hingham.
RELOW, a brig with molasses, unknown, ashore on
the Breakwater.

CLEARED.

Sch Southerner, Ricker, Boston. DISASTERS.

DISASTERS.

Brig Bilen Reed of Bucksport, from Matanzas for Boston, in going into Holmes's Hole, 14th inst, got ashore on Low Point, West Chop, but exme off same afternoon without damage, after disg deck load of molasses.

Part of the cargo of ke of ship Marion, from Boston for Hayana, which put into Nassau after being ashore, was thrown overboard to lighten the vessel while undergoing repairs, rather than pay tonnage duty.

Key West dates to 5th inst, state that all hope of getting off ship Telamon had been abandoned, and she would be sold as she laid 10th inst, with whatever might be found in and about her. She was fast going to pieces, the water being within two feet of the upper deck, and the wreckers had gone up to strip her.

Sch.—, from New York, for Bockland, in beating up Edgartown harbor morn of 15th inst, got upon Stirgeon Flat, and remained 17th; expected off without damage.

Brig Mary Ann. (of Surry) Means, from Camden for Charleston, with lime, was abandoned as sea Jan 27, lat 36 54 long 63 05, her cargo having become wet, and set her on free. Crew taken off by barque Brothers, from Baltimore and carried to Gibralter. Cap Means would leave for Liverpool in the first propeller, and he craw would be zent home direct from Gibraltar by the earliest oppor-

tunity.

Sch John Tunis, of and supposed for Camden, while at anchor off Staten Island night of 17th, drayged her anchors, ran foul of sch Jos James, for Bucksport, carrying away the jibboom and starting the rail of the J. J. The John Tunis lost Main boom and main gaff and received other damage, after which she drove foul of Vanderbilt's

dock.

There was a rumor in New York 19th that brig Franklin, Smith, from Searsport for Alexandria with lumber,
was lost in a recent gale. No particulars.

The damaged cargo and the full of the ship Telamon,
from New York for New Orleans, were appraised at Key
West \$37,258, and on the 15th inst the court awarded
\$14.822 solvage.
Sch Schota, of E-laworth) McFarland, from Cienfuegos
for New York, is reported to be ashore on Long Beach,
New Jersey.

New Jersey. New ship Defiance, of New York from Rockland, car-ried head of topmast and mizen topgallant mast in a NE gale off Montauk 17th inst.

PORT OF BOSTON. Cld 15th, ship Trenton, Rich, New Orleans, sch Ophir

Cld 15th, ship Trenton, Rich, New Orleans, Saith, Savannab.

Ar 16th—brig Benguela, Hickborn Matanzas.
Cld 16th—ship Jehn W White, M'Near, New Orleans; barques James Cook Votton, St Jago to load for Cuba; bavid Nickels, Nickels, Cardenas; O J Chaffee, Nickels Havans; Yorktown, Springer, Bath to load for Cuba; brigs Russia, Miller, San Juan, Nic; Sea Belle, Grant, Matanzas; Poconocket, Brewer, Havans; Emeline, Ferny, Matanzas; Poconocket, Brewer, Havans; Emeline, Ferny, Matanzas; Poconocket, San Beller, Coffin, Wiscasset; schs Bowditch, Mayo, Camden; Sarah Lewis, Lermond, Thomaston.

ditch, Mayo, Camden; Sarah Lewis, Lermond, Thomaston.

Ar 17th—ships New England, Etackpole, N Orleans;
Zuratan, Chase, and Geo Turner, Prince. Apalachilola;
harque Chas Brewer, Ekston, Mobile; brigs Brookine,
Ellienwood, and L Copeland, Bartlett, Alexandria; Chastena, Leland and Ann Maria, Smith Philadelphia; schs
Lucinda, Machias; Abby Gale, Belfast, Helena, St. George;
Sylph, Westport; Convoy, Bath; Effort, Acadia, Margaret, and Boston, Yarmouth; Wm H Turner, Portland.
Cld 17th—brig Trieste, Lanpher, Cardenas; schs Grey
Eagle, Brown, Gonaives; Albert, Wass, Washington, NC
to load for St. Comingo city; Fleet, Cooper, Castine.

Ar 18th—barques Suliote, Drinkwater, Pernambucc;
brig Round Pond, Pierce, St Domingo city.

Ar 18th—shipa Astracan, Smith, and Medora, Brown,
New Orleans, brigs Ellen Reed, Chipman, Matanzas;
Clio, Mayo, Savannah; schs Julia Ann Smith, and W W
Wyer, Stoddard, Baltimore; John, Cothy, Wiscasset.
Cld 18th—barque Scott Dyer, Hill, Portland; brigs
Allston, Pierce, Havana; Delmont Locke, Ginn, Savannah.

nali.

Ar 18th—schs Utica, Snowman, Portland.
Ar 19th—schs Brilliant, McFaddon, Wiscassot; Santa.
Maria, Mann, Freeport.
Cid 19th—barque Hebron, Kilby, Havana; brigs Oliver,
Sumner, Malta and a mkt; Leni, Leeman, Portland to
lead for Cuba; schs Mary Ann, Hopkins, Hayli; Dirigo,
Ober, Georgetown, SC; Cameo, Nichols, Belfast; Geo
Wheaton, Pope, Kennebunk.
Ar 20th—schs Eliza Ann, Pembroke; Cape Fear, and
Philena, Portland.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

Wednarday, March 17.

At Market 807 Cattle—650 Beeves, and 157 stores, consisting of working oxen, Cows and Calves, Yearings, two and three years old.

PRICES.—Market Beef, Extra, \$6 25 per cwt; first quality \$6 00; second quality \$550; third quality \$4 50 HIDES.—\$4 00 a 4 50 per cwt.

TALLOW—\$57 5a 0 00;

VEAL CALVES—\$5 to 9.

STORES.—Working oxen, \$85, 87, 90, 93, 100, 105.

COWS and CALVES—\$29, 28, 31, 33, 37.

YEARLINGS—\$10 a 16.

TWO YEARS OLD—\$19, 22, 26, 32.

THREE YEARS OLD—\$77, 36, 43, 100

SHEEP and LAMBS—2225 at market,

Prices — Extra, \$6, 10. By lot \$3 00, 3 45, 4 50, 5. CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

121 cars came over the Fitchburg Railroad, and 44 over the Boston and Lowel Railroad, Joaded with Cattle, Sheep, Horses, and Poultry. NUMBER FROM EACH STATE. Cattle. Sheep, Swine.

807 2225 COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

rk, round hogs, BRIGHTON MARKET. THURSDAY, March 18.
At Market, 720 beef cattle, 125 Stores, 2425 Sheep, and

1925 swine.
Prices Beef Cattle—We quote,—Extra \$625 a \$675;
1st quality \$6; 24, \$575 a 600; 34, \$525 a 550.
Cows and Calves—Few Sales.
Sheep—Sales \$250, 375, 500, 550 6 650, 975, 7.
Swine—York hogs to peddle; at 51-2 for sows, 61-4
for barrows. Ohio hogs 51-4 and 61-4. At retail 51-2

MUNICIPAL COURT.

March 13. Ann O'llearn, selling liquors, 2d offencefined \$20, costs, 3,00-committed. 15. J. Raynolds, drunkenness, fined \$4-committed. 18. John Riley, drunkenness, fined \$4-committed.

18. James Hadnett, drunkenness, fined, \$4-committed 18. James Brown, selling liquors, 3d offence, find \$20 osts 3,93, and imprisonment 3 mos. CUMBERLAND DISTRICT. QUARTERLY

MEETING.

All the Clubs of Temperance Watchmen in Cumberand County are requested to send delegates to the meeting to be held in Portland on Wednesday and Thursday March 31 and April 1st, to the extent of their limitation, which is one to every twenty members of your Club. Brethren do not fail to send a full delegation

NENCE SOCIETY. The next Quarterly meeting of this Society will be held n PORTLAND, Wednesday and Thursday, March 31 and April 1st.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY UNION TOTAL ABSTI-

It is to be hoped that all temperance organizations, of whatever name, will send large delegations to this meet

MARRIAGES.

In Saco, 3d int, Mr Israel Blake to Miss Ann H. Booth-by, hoth of Linungton.

In Biddeford, 15th inst, Mr William C. Hodgdon to Miss Namey D. Thompson, both of B.
In Kennebunk, 7th inst, Mr Wm Hatch, Jr. of Port-and, to Miss Iztele Hatch of K.
In Portsmouth, Mr Reuben Small to Miss Deborah W. Kilborn, both of Scarboro! nst, Mr Lyman Moore to Miss Sarah

S Ladd, both of Gardiner.

In China, 1st inst, Mr. Edwin Moore of Whitefield to Miss Rebecca H. Turner.

In Diamont, 7th inst, Mr. Caleb Pinkham to Miss Susan M. Peabody, both of Diamont.

In Paris, 15th, inst, Mr. S. U. Hawkes of Minot, to Miss Lacy A Cummings of Paris.

In Waterford, 8th inst, Mr. George W. Rand to Miss Celia A Eates, both of Waterford.

In Lewiston, Mr. Augustus, Proposed to Miss Matilda. Celin A Eates, both of Waterlord.
In Lewiston, Mr. Augustus Prescott to Miss Matilda A.
Cutlet of Turner.
In Camden. 10th inst, Nathaniel Hatch, Jr. of Westbrook, to Catharine P., daughter of the late Maj, Thomas
Harback of Camden.
In Yasselboro', by Rev D. Thurstop, Mr S. Franklin
Strout, to Miss Nancy H. Moores, both of V. Mr. Augustus Prescott to Miss Matilda A

DEATHS.

In this city, 22d inst, Stephen Little, Esq., aged 78 In Westbrook, 15th inst, of consumption. Abigail H. In Westhrook, 15th inst, of consumption, Adigan in, wife of Isaac Johnson, aged 42.
In Saco, 5th indt, Mr. Horace S Leawitt, aged 21.
In Berwick Sist uit, Mrs Susan Ricker, aged 92.
In Shapleigh, 8th inst, Mr John Stanley, aged 85.
In Konnebunk, 4th inst, Mrs Mary, wife of the late Joshua Littlefield of Wells, aged 67.
In Gardiner, 4th inst, Mrs Alice, wife of Moses Gould aged 38.

38. Whitefield, 12th inst, Simon Wheeler, Esq., aged 69. Wiscasset, 14th inst, Mrs Susan, wife of Henry In-, Esq., and daughter of Mr Alexander Johnson, aged ears 10 mos.

unkport, 9th inst, Mary D., daughter of Leon ard Hutchins, aged 10.

In Paris 6th inst Mrs Fanny Chandler aged 58.

In Freedom, 9th inst, Almira I.., daughter of Nati Heywood, Esq., of Troy, Ohio, aged 21 years 8 mos.

Death is the Termination, But too often of what, in its inception, was lightly treated and fatally neglected as a common cold. The snow ball does not increase faster by rolling, than does danger from an unchecked cough or cold. When inlammation once seizes upon the delicate tissue of the lungs, the progress of fire is scarcely swifter or more fatal than that of pulmonary disease, through its various stages, to its terminus, death! Yet it may be arrested in all cases by a prompt resort to Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. To this vital truth many among the first men in the land have appended their attesting signatures. Read their testimony in the pamphlet in the hands of agents.

CAUTION.—None genuine, unless there is on the buff wrapper, a note of hand, signed with a pen, by A. L. SCOVILL & CO. SCOVILL & CO.

For sale, wholesale and retail by A. L. SCOVILLE & CO., Proprietore, at their principal Depot, GOTHIC HALL, No. 316 Broadway, New York, to whom all orpers for the medicine, and letters relating to agencies, should be addressed, post paid.

Also, for sale in POETLAND by H. H. HAY, 17 Market Square, and by
10SEPH B. HALL, LYNDON, Aroostook Co., Mc. PRICE.—In large bottles, \$1.; or six bottles for \$5. New York, Dec. 15, 1851.

For sale at wholesale or retail, lower than ever before offered, a few gross METALLIC LUSTRE, the greatest cleaner in the world—at C. W. Atwell's, No 4, under the United States Hotel. The celebrated RUSSIA SALVE, the greatest invention of the age. A fresh supply just received and for sale at wholesale and retail by C.W. Atwell, No.4, under U.S. Hotel.

GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE Celebrated Shaker Remedies, Young's compound Cod Liver Oil Candy, do do Fir Balsam Candy, Shaker's Grand Catholicon.

All the above medicines are manufactured by the United Society of Shakers at New Gloucester, Mo.; and may be obtained at wholesale or retail at the proprietors lowest prices, by C.W. Atwell,
No 4, under United States Hotel, Portland.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

CHARLES P. FREEMAN & Co., (LATE FREENAN, HODGES & CO.) IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, 144 BROADWAY, One door South of Liberty Street,

NEW YORK, HAVE NOW ON HAND, and will be receiving daily through the season, NEW GOODS, direct from the European manufacturers, and cash auctions, Rich. Fashionable, Fancy Silk Millinery Goods.

Our stock of RICH RIBRONS comprises every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs imported. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly to our rder, from our own designs und patterns, and stand inrivalled. We offer our goods for nett cash, at lower rices than any credit house in America can afford. All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to eserve a portion of their money and make selections om our great variety of rich cheap goods.

Ribbons, rich for bonnets, caps, saahes and belts
Bonnet silks, satins, crapes, lisses, and tarletons
Embroideries, collars, chemisetts, capes, berthas
Habits, sleeves, cuffs, edgings and insertings
Embroidered Reviere, lace, and hemstich cambric hdkfs
Bonds, illusions, and subroidered laces for caps
Embroidered laces for shawls, mantillas and veils
Honiton, Mechlen, Valenciennes, and Brussels laces
English and wove thread, Emyrna, liste thread, and cotton laces
Kid, lisle thread, silk, and sewing silk, gloves and mils
French and American ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
French lace, English, American and Italian laces
STRAW BONNETS AND TRIMMINGS.
New York, March 22, 1852. 13 3m*

J. F. C. HAYES, Agent for Morrill's Superior Printing Ink.

Of all qualities. This is unquestionably the Best and Cheapest Ink now in use in this country. Warranted in all cases. Also, keeps constantly for sale, Card Stock, Cards, Letter, Cap, Rill and Fancy Paper, of all qualities and colors, at Low Prices. Orders addressed to J. F. C. Hayes, Lewrence, Mass., promptly attended to.

March 13, 1852. NEW DRUG STORE.



THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the stand Nos. 1393 and 400 Congress Street, junction of Free st.; and is now prepared to dispense to those in need, Drugs and Medicines of a superior quality. His stock having been selected with great care, expressly for retail trade.

A variety of the most approved Family Medicines and popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand.

Physicians' prescriptions put up with great care.

Entrance No. 400 Congress street, just above the head of Green street.

SAMUEL THURSTON.

Portland, March 25. tf SAMUEL THURSTON. Fever and Ague.

A REMEDY WHICH HAS NEVER FAILED in a multitude of cases, to give entire relief from this dreadful disease, is prepared and sold only by SAMUEL THURSTON, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos, 398 and 400 Congress-st., Junction of Free street.

Also, for sale, DR. LANGLEY'S justly celebrated Root and Herb Pectoral Cough Candy, the best article of the kind now in vogue.

For the Cure o COUGHS, COLDS, MOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND

CONSUMPTION. In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not out wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficecy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering

humanity which facts will not warrant. Many proofs are here given, and we selicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage,

Prom the distinguished Professor of Chem-istry and Materia Medica Bowdoin College.

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its affects in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases both of adults and children.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D.

Brunswick, Mc., Feb. 5, 1817.

From an Overseer in the Hamilton Mills, in this City. Dr. J. C. Ayer: I have been cured of the worst cough I ever had in my life, by your "CHERRY PECTORAL," and never fail, when I have opportunity, of recommend-ing it to other.

and never in, ing it to others.

Yours, respectfully,

8. D. EMERSON. Read the following, and see if this medi-cine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was

unmistakable distinct :-

United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, Dr. J. C. Ayes, —Sir: I have been afficted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symtoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your "Caurant Pactogal," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my health is well nigh restored.

While using your medicine, I had the gratification of curing with it my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumpler District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have pleasure in certifying these tacts to you, And am. sir, yours respectfully,

J. F. CALHouthSUN, Cof grotims. O

The following was one of the worst of

The following was one of the worst of cases which the physicians and friends thought to be incurable consumption:

OHESTER, PA., Aug. 22, 1846.

J. C. Ayer, — Sir: I was taken with a terrible cough, brought on by a cold, in the beginning of last February, and was confined to my bed more than two months.—Coughing incessantly night and day, I became ghastly pale, my cycs were sunken and glassy, and my breath very short. Indeed, I was rapidly failing, and in such distress for breath, that but little hope of my recovery could be entertained. While in this situation, a friend of mme, (the Rev. John Keller, of the Methodist church brought me a bottle of your Curant Pecroaal, which I tried more to gratify him, than from any expectation of obtaining relief. Its good effect induced me to continue its use, and I soom found my health much improved—Now in three months, I am well and strong, and can attribute my cure only to your great medicine.

With the deepest gratitude, yours, &c.

IAMES GODFREY.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY JAMES C. AYER,

PREPARED AND SOLD BY JAMES C. AYER, PRACTICAL CHEMIST, LOWELL. MASS. Fractical Chesist, Bowles Mars.

For sale wholesale and retail by Joshua Durgin & Co, gents; also, by Edward Mason, H. H. Hay, and Charles. Beckett, Fortland; also, by Thomas G. Loting.

Also by J. G. Rollins, Sacc; and by

C. N. Cleaveland, Wm. Baker, Brunswick;

Dr A Shaw, A G Page, Bath; George H. Thomas, Richmond; E. Dana, Jr., Newcastle. George H. Thomas, Richmond;
E. Dana, Jr., Newcastle.
C P Branch, Gardiner;
S Pago & Co., B Wales, Hallowell;
Dillingham & Titcomb, Cushing & Black, Augusta;
Messrs. Gore & Holbrook, Freeport;
nd by Druggists generally throughout the State.
Lowell, 1852.

AMERICAN Temperance Life Insurance Comp'y CAPITAL \$100,000. OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND PEARL STS.

HARTFORD, CONN. MUTUAL COMPANY. Incorporated by the State of Connecticut, and ofscially approved by the Comptroller of Public Accounts.

TERTIUS WADSWORTH, Wee President B. E. HALE, Secretary. PARZILLAL HUDSON, President,

there is none to our knowledge organized dront disjust as the peculiar merit of this company, that it comlines all the advantages of the two systems—of-loint
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THE THE INSURANCE OF Temperance have a charter for a fam. Premium from the definition of the second a charter for a fam. In the ANNOE COAPANY AND A fam. In the profile of the second of

BARZILLAI HUDSON,
ALBERT DAY,
NOAH WHEATON,
WM. W. HOPPIN,
EDSON FESSENDEN,
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CARDS, Leads, Job Cuts, &c. &c. five pounds each. All low for CASH.

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Every variety of CARVED and ORNAMENTAL work executed in good style.

Persons in want of the above work, will find it for their interest to call at

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Be particular and remember the number, 310 Congress Street. J. H. COOK.



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THE subscribers have this day formed a Coparinership under the firm of HAYES & COVELL, and will continue to occupy their old stand, No. 7. Market Square, opposite United States Hotel, which has recently been entirely remodelled and reduced, and are now prepared to furnish the trade and the public generation. HATS AND CAPS. of their own manufacture, of the latest and most approved styles
Customers may be assured that they will at all times
keep a good assortment of Goods of all kinds, that are
usually kept in their line of trade,—all of which they
will sell on as good terms and as low as can be obtained
showher.

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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS: BEST QUALITIES,

AND OF THE LATEST STYLES. No. 3, Greenough Block, Portland.

GREAT BARGAINS. It is useless to enumerate articles, or to make prices known through the papers, for this establishment is well known, having kept the LARGEST AND BEST Stock, and selling it the CHEAPEST of any concern in this vicinity. They will continue so to do, therefore nothing more need be said, but call at the

ONE PRICE STORE. No. 3, Greenough B.ock, and judge for yourselves. Portand, Oct. 15, 1851,

THE FIRST REFORMERS Presenting their Famous Protest at the Diet of Spires, in 1223
now offer it in connexien with their Magazine on terms
unprecedentedly low.
This magnificent composition contains nearly one hunfigures, and includes authentic portraits of the most
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figures, and includes authentic portraits of the most prominent men connected with that important event.—
The work (exclusive of margin) measures 21 inches by 15, and the print has never been retailed at a price less than \$3 per copy. Each impression is accompanied by an instructive pictorial key of reference, describing the scene, the characters, the history which led to the event, and the principles contended for.

In connexion with Sartain's Magazine both works will be fermished on the following liberal terms, which are invariable in advance the second property of the property of

rately.

Propagations are making to publish in the blagazine a series of Illustrated articles on American Heroes, commencing with a Pictorial Life of General Jackson.

The Agents wanted in every town and village in the United States, to get up Clubs upon the above liberal

terms.

Send on your Subscriptions, and secure \$6 worth of reading and engravings for \$3. Address.

JOHN SARTAIN & Co., Philadelphia.

March 12.

POLITICS AND THE PULPIT:

Extract from the Preface.

W. 1. Goods, Country Produce, &c. No. 296 Congress Street, PORTLAND, MAINE.

CITY AGENCY. COUNTRY AGENTS can now be supplied with Liquors at this AGENCY on as favorable terms as they can be had from Boston. They may be relied upon as the best of their several kinds.

R. K. PORTER, Agent.
Portland, Feb. 9, 1852.

OIL STORE.

july 9. tf. #

STOCK, WORK and PRICES.

Portland, Nov. 25, 1851.



HAYES & COVELL Portland, Oct. 23, 1851. SEASONABLE GOODS.

A LARGE STOCK OF SESTONABLE DRY GOODS,

THEIR STOCK HAVING BEEN PURCHASED for Cash, they will offer to the citizens of Portland and vicinity either at wholesale or retail, at

LUTHER AND HIS ADHERENTS. The Proprietors of Sartin's Magazine having purchased the large and handsome stell plate, carefully engraved in line and mezzotint, from the celebrated design by George Cattermole, representing

he farnished on the torowing liberal terms, which are invariably in advance:—
One Copy of the Magazine, and one of the Print, 33
Two Copies of the Magazine, and two of the Print as.
Five Copies of the Magazine, and five of the Print together with one copy of both works to the getter up of the Club, \$12.

The price of Sartain's Magazine being of itself 33 per annum, both works jointly may now, by the above fler, be had for what was heretofore the price of each separately.

A series of articles which appeared in the NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND THE INDEPENDENT, during the year 1859; to which are added three articles from the Independent BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,

Entitled, "Shall we compromise?" "Cause and cure of agitation," and "Kossuth and Cotton." A neat and closely printed covered Pamphlet of 64 pages, octavor fust published by WILLIAM HARNED, 43 Beekman reet, New York.

Extract from the Preface.

"While the world-wide infamous Fugitive Stave Bil was yet pending, a controversy sprung up between the Journal of Commerce and the Independent, upon topics culateral to it. It seems that many clergymen took orcasion to deliver their sentiments upon this Bill, in their pulpits. For this they were severely blamed by the Journal of Commerce; and the doctrine propounded by it was, in essence, that Clergymen had no right to discuss any but spiritual ropics in the pulpit. We have selected from both sides such articles as will give the body of the discussion. We have omitted all that part which ifficulted mere personalities, as far as it could be done, and also from the articles of the Journal the letters commendatory of its course.

"After the controversy closed, its conclusive effects were witnessed in the whole after-procedure of the Journal of Commerce. Thenceforward nothing was left undone to repair the error which it had formerly committed. Ministers who preached Politics in the pulpit, were not only encouraged and praised, but their sermons were either reported or solicited in manuscript, and the columns of the Journal of Commerce, for a period of many weeks, became a sermon-gallery.

"The writers of the Independent were, from the first, sanguine of success; but had never presumed to aspect so marvelous a conversion as this. An it must ever remain a monument of the benefits accraing from faithful controversy. We believe that there is now no doubt in the public mind on the great topic of Politics in the Pulpit. But the steps which have led to that unanimity, in so far as they were involved in this discussion, deserve an historical record."

Price, \$5,00 per hundred, 75 cts, per dozen, 10 sts-single copy. Postage must be prepaid. Under 500 miles, 3 cents; over 500 miles, 6 cents each.

NOAH HANSON, DEALER IN PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,

OF THE BEST QUALITY. Deceember 18, 1851-tf.

WM A. HYDE, tate of the firm of Robinson & flyde
has removed to the store occupied by Blanchard &
has removed to the store occupied by Blanchard &
cahoon, No 200 Fore (near the foot of Plumb) street,
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WM. A: HYDE

lime from the limers of a tannery. To this I added about equal parts of sand, making a very coarse but tenacious mortar. With this I filled the interstices of the wall, making a tolerably even surface. I next covered the bottom to the depth of from 6 to 12 inches with small field stones, leveling the surface with smaller pebbles as well as I could. I then procured two or three casks of water cement, (now a common article, costing about \$1,50 per cask in Boston,) with this a simple mortar was made and spread as smoothly upon the stones as possible to the depth of 1 and 1-2 inches. In a few months floor became almost as hard as the "nether millstone," and is very easily washed and kept clean and sweet. No rat or mou can gain admittance, and it is so dry that I may lay my apples upon it if I choose, or other vegetables, or casks, without any injury from dampuess. It is now in fact a first rate cellar."

FACTS ABOUT MILK.

Cream cannot rise through a great depth of milk. If, therefore, milk is desired to retain its cream for a time, it should be put into a deep, narrow dish; and if it be desired to free it most completely of cream, it should be poured into a broad, flat dish, not ach exceeding one in h in depth. The evolution of cream is facilitated by a rise, and retarded by a depression of temperature.

At the usual temperature of the dairy, 50 degrees, Fahrenheit, all the cream will probably rise in thirty-six hours; but at 70 degrees, it will perhaps rise in half that time; and when the milk is kept near the freezing point, the cream will rise very slowly, be-cause it becomes solidified. In wet and cold weather, the milk is less rich than in dry and warm; and on this account more cheese is obtained in cold than in warm, though not in thundery weather. The season has its effects. The milk, in spring, is supposed to be best for drinking, and hence it would be best for calves; in summer, it is best suited for cheese; and in autumn—the butter keeping better than that of summer—the cows less frequently milked give richer milk and consequently more butter. The morning's milk is richer than the evening's. The last milk drawn from each milking, at all times and seasons, is richer than the first drawn, which is the poorest.—Ex.

Statements to the Essex Co. Agricultural Society. From the Ploughman.

John Preston's statement of his process of making Butter.

The milk is strained into tin pans, and placed on the bottom of a cool cellar. It is skimmed in about thirty-six hours. The cream is put into stone jars, and kept in a vault till it is churned. Churn twice a week. The butter-milk is worked out thoroughly; and the butter salted, the June with one ounce, and the September butter three-fourths of an ounce to the pound. DANVERS, September 25, 1851.

Jonathan Berry's statement of his process of making butter.

The milk is strained into tin pans, and set in a cellar prepared for that purpose. After remaining from thirty to forty-eight hours, the cream is taken off and kept in a vault till it is churned. Churn once a week. The butter milk is worked out by hand, and the butter salted with about one ounce of salt

MIDDLETON, Sept. 25, 1851.

Benjamin T. Lane's statement of his process of making butter.

The milk is strained into pans, and set in a cool cellar, and after remaining there from thirty-six to forty-eight hours, the cream is taken off and put in tin or stone pots, and set on the bottom of the cellar till ready for churning. We churn twice a week. When the butter is formed, the butter milk is drawn off, and the butter is washed twice in cold water; it is then taken out and salted with 3-4 ounce of salt, and 1-4 ounce of loaf sugar to the pound. After standing twenty-four hours, it is again well worked, and weighed into pound lumps ready for market. DANVERS, Sept. 25, 1851.

Paul P. Pillsbury's statement of his process of making cheese.

Set the milk warm from the cows; then allow one gill of renuett to four pails of milk, let it remain fifteen minutes, then cut it with a knife, that will reach the bottom of the tub; let it remain again, until the whey begins to appear; then put it into a cool place to remain until the same process is performed again; then cut the several curds in small pieces, warm them in whey fifteen minutes, salt wholly in the curd, about a table spoonful of salt to a pail full of milk; press it two days, turn it twice a day; then put the cheese into an airy room, and turn them, and butter

Andover, Sept. 25, 1851. [Transactions of 1851.

MAPLE SUGAR.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- As the season for the manufacture of Maple Sugar is near at hand, I have thought it might be beneficial to some of your subscribers, to circulate through your useful journal, some experiments made under the direction of the Agricultural Club, in this

Place in relation to this business.

Tapping Trees—In the spring of 1850 a
Committee, consisting of three persons, was appointed to ascertain by actual experiment the proper size and depth and bore in tapping the sugar tree. The Committee proceeded in the most thorough manner to test the question; using all sizes of bits from a half inch, to an inch and a half—each making his experiment independently of each other—and the result of all was that no difference could be perceived, the half inch ference could be perceived, the half inch

giving as much sap as any other.

Each one also tapped several trees setting two buckets to a tree, with a single spile to each, but bored to different depths, from one to three and a half inches, and the result in this case. to three and a half inches, and the result in this case was, in every instance when the weather was sufficiently warm to thaw the tree through that the flow of sap was in proportion to the depth of bore, and to make the matter more certain on deepening the shallow bores subsequently they immediately overtook the others in quantity. These experiments were repeated by a different Committee in 1851, with the same general result.

The principle that seems to be established by these repeated experiments is this, that the quantity of sap does not depend at all, or at most but slightly on the diameter, but almost wholly on the depth of the incision within the limits mentioned. White a half within the limits mentioned. inch bit is as good as an inch one, three in-ches in depth, will give twice as great a flow of the saccharine principle as an inch and a

If this principle be true, and any one can satisfy himself by trial, it is of great importance to the manufacturer of Maple Sugar,

as a half inch incision three inches deep, will not take so large a quantity of wood from a tree, nor injure it so much, as a three fourths hole of one and a half inch in depth, while double the quantity of sugar will be realized.—Brattleboro Eagle.

MAKING MAPLE SUGAR. ST. ARMAND, C. E. Feb. 16th, 1852— MESSRS, EDITORS —In a recent number of

ly been put one or two quarts of ground
Plaster of Paris. For each Puncheon of sap
also put one quart of Plaster in the Paris. While boiling strain the syrup through a coarse line cloth into a deep tub, (buckets will answer) let it stand twelve to twenty-four of Milford,* who had with great bravery hours to settle, carefully turn the clear syrup and ability commanded the forces of the colfrom the sediment into a Brass Kettle. Sugar off, cleanse with one quart of milk for 160 lhs. of Sugar, and boil as fast as it can be kept in the kettle, keeping the fire under the bottom. When done enough to make soft cake sugar, turn it into a tub and cover it up. After four or five weeks, tap it at the bottom, and let the Molasses drain off, keep damp cloths on the top, changing them from time to time. More Plaster than is mentioned above should be used if the weather is warm, there is but little danger in using too

much at any time. The benefit derived from the Plaster, consists in neutralizing the free acid in the sap, in preventing it becoming sour, in preventing the formation of coloring matter, and in making harder and more perfect crystals by which a more perfect separation of the Molasses

Yours respectfully, H. M. Chandler.

Grass under Trees,—By sowing nitrate of soda in small quantities in showery weather, under trees, a most beautiful verdure will be obtained. I have used it under beach trees in tny grounds and the grass always looks green. Having succeeded so well on a small scale, I have now sown nitrate of soda among the long grass in the plantations, which cattle could never eat. I now find that the herbage is preferred to the other parts of the

To double the crops on most farms, about all that is necessary is for our agriculturists to sell off one half their land, and with the proceeds buy manure for the other. The larger the farm the less a man grows to the

Soap Suds for Grapes.—A. J. Downing says; "I have seen the Isabella grape produce 3,000 fine clusters of well ripened fruit in a season, by the liberal use of manure and soap suds from the weekly wash." The effect of soap suds on other plants is

something surprising. A cypress vine, which had remained stationary for a fortnight, when about two inches high, immediately commenced growing after a good watering with soap suds, and grew about six inches the

Cleaning Brass.—Brass ornaments when not gilt or lacquered may be cleansed and a fine color given them thus: First, beat salammoniac to a fine powder, moisten it with soft water, and rub it on the brass, and then rub it dry with bran and whiting. Second, take pure alum and make a solution of it, say one ounce to a pint. Wash the brass in this. When dry, rub it with fine tripoli, (rotton stone.) Either of these processes alone will give brass great brilliancy.

Either the sal-ammoniac or the alum water will cleanse brass from all greasy and tarnished spots, and the whiting or tripoli puts the polish on .- Prof. Cooley.

To Fry Potatoes .- The usual practice of frying potatoes until they are brown and crisp, is an abominable one. Fried potatoes, to be of the right sort, should be boiled, and when cold, cut in slices, and sprinkled with salt and pepper, and thrown into a pan containing an abundance of hot fat. They should be left in the lard only a sufficient length of time to heat them thoroughly, then taken out, thrown in a cullender to drain, and served up as soon as ready. Try this

To Destroy Moths.

A small piece of paper or linen, just moistened with spirits of turpentine, and put into the wardrobe and drawers, for a single day, two or three times a year, is said to be a sufficient preservative against moths.

Sago fruit Pudding .- A correspondent of the Cottage Gardener says—"Being forbidden the use of pastry, I use rice and sago as substitutes, in the following manner:—Boil a teacupful of sago as thick as it can be made to boil without burning; put about five tablespoonsful in the bottom of a quart basin; then a layer of baked fruit of any sort (sweet-ened) and fill the basin to the brim with alternate layers of fruit and sago. Put it in a cool place for some little time and it will become solid. It is best when made shortly after breakfast, and allowed to stand till wanted to warm either in an oven, over boiling water, or before the fire with a plate turned over it, for dinner. The sago boils best when soaked in cold water for a few hours before using; rice is used in exactly the same way. By way of change, I sometimes line way. By way of change, I sometimes line a basin with the rice or sago, when very thick, and spread a thick layer of the same over a large dinner plate. When cold and stiff, I turn the basin over it, and with a knife cut the sago round the edge of the basin; the parings I put in the bottom of the basin, and then fill with baked fruit, after which I nut the sago in the plate, on the ten of the put the sago in the plate on the top of the basin, to act as a cover. The smooth side must be upwards. Eaten with mock cream, made as follows, it is delicious:-Pour half a pint of boiling milk on a teaspoonful of arrowroot, well mixed with a small quantity of the same; stir the mixture well, and have the white of an egg well beaten, and when about half cold add it, and placing the whole over the fire, stir till it nearly boils, then strain it for use."

Philadelphia Buns.—Take a pound of flour, the rinds of three lemons, grated fine, half a pound of butter melted in a coffee-cup of cream, a teaspoonful of yeast, and three eggs. Mix; add half a pound of finely powdered white sugar; work well, let it stand to rise well, and it will make 39 buns.

Virginia Egg Bread .- Dissolve one tablespoonful of butter in three and ahalf pints of milk; add one quart of Indian meal, half a pint of wheat flour, a little salt, and two eggs well beaten; mix all well together, and bake in a buttered tip.

WHO IS A TEMPERANCE WOMAN? Not she that will make light of the cause by attention to its merits! Not she, if married, inattention to its merits! Not she, if married, that will not in all ways oppose the rum-drinking of her husband! Not she, if unmarried, that will not utterly discountenance the visits and attention of rum-drinking young men! Not she that will not willingly lend her aid to suppress the vice of intemperance! Not she that will, for fashion's sake, countenance the rum-customs of society! Not she, if unmarried, who will, for the sake of a husband, marry a rum-drinker! Not she, who having a family, will taper with rum either in her culinary or parental duties! Not she that thinks more about the fashions than she does about the sufferings of her sex brought about by the accursed traffic in rum! — Penn. Olive Branch.

Not she who does not support the Maine Law.

THE CHARTER OAK;

A HISTORIC SCENE IN HARTFORD. The fame of the celebrated "Charter Oak" has traveled far and wide, but the particulars of the interesting historic reminiscence which has made that fame enduring as the memories of the uset, may not be familiar to the ories of the past, may not be familiar to the minds of all our readers. We love to cheryour paper, you requested me to give you a description of my method of making Maple Sugar, which is as follows:

In the first place, I make the buckets, holders, &c., perfectly clean and free from acid, the sugar and the enders of our civil and religious institutions, which are the glory of our land, and which form so valuable approximately the following from Bacon's Historical Discourses:

"On the 31st of October, 1687, the Gening the government under it to be dissolved ony in the war with Philip. He replied to the demand of Andross; he represented the labors, the sufferings, and the expense, by which the colonists had acquired and planted the country, and the blood and treasure by which they had defended it; he spoke of the rain trith which they must surrounder. the pain with which they must surrender privileges, so dearly bought and so long enjoyed. Evening stole over the Assembly, while the debate was prolonged. The invaluable charter—invaluable to them in their weakness and inability to assert their inalienble liberties—was brought in and laid upon the table, soon to be formerly surrender ed. A multitude of the people had assem-bled, and were beholding with stern countenances, that sad spectacle, the extinction of their liberty. Suddenly the lights are extinguished; there is no confusion, no rush of the multitude, no uproar—but when, after a moment of darkness, the candles are lighted again, the charter has vanished. No discovery could be made of it, or of the hands by which it was carried away.† Andross unable to clutch the precious document, was obliged to content himself with the simple suppression of the free government, and a declaration that the colony was annexed to Massachusetts. his procedure was formerly entered in the records, and "FINIS" was written at the bottom. Then Connecticut came under the same rule with New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Plymouth. Randolph in one of his letters boasted, that Andross and his council 'were as arbitrary as the great Turk. Everything was done on the principle that the spoils belong to the victors; and all who saw the paralysis of industry and enterprise, and the gloom that settled down upon so many villages, felt that when the wicked beareth rule, the people

But in April, 1689, two years and a half after the arrival of Andross, the intelligence came to Boston, that William the Prince of Orange, had landed in England to restore the ancient liberties of the people. Immediately, without waiting to know the success of the enterprise, the people of Boston and vicinity rose in arms, seized the royal Governor and his Secretary, put them in prison, and called their old Governor and his Council to resume the government. On the 9th of May, at the usual time of the general election at Hartford, the charter came forth from its concealment in the old oak before the Wyllys house; and the free government of Connecticut was re-established as before the

* The fact is creditable to the old New Haven colony, that it gave to Connecticut two Governors in succession, after the death of Govornor Winthrop. The two were Leeth and Treat.

† The charter was carried away and concealed by Captain Wadsworth of Hartford. After the revolution in England, and the accession of William and Mary, as the charter of Connecticut had never been formally surrendered, and as no judgment had been given in any court of law against it, it was still valid; and while Massachusetts was obliged to obtain a new charter with limited privileges, Connecticut has ever enjoyed, (with the sole interruption of nineteen months under Andros) the power of self-government as perfectly as at this moment.

† Trumbull 1, 355-375. Dr. Trumbull's account of the usurpation of Andros, is one of the ablest passages in his two volumes.

GREEN PAINT.

A majority of your readers are more or will therefore give you the component parts, as manufactured by some large estalishments in our principal cities, and sold as genuine.

TO MAKE PARIS GREEN. The body is . . . Arsenic.
To color, use . . . Blue Vitriol.
To set, Baromit.

. TO MAKE VERDIGRIS PAINT. For a body, . Good Thomaston Lime. To color, . Blue Vitriol and Baromit. To set, . . . Alum and a little Salt. Put up in tin caus, and marked,

"Pure Verdigris Paint" This costs, per pound, to manufacture, about 12 cents, and retails at about 40 cents. To make a green paint "that is paint," pul verize Verdigris. First prime with a lead color; then two or three coats of Verdigris and Linseed Oil. This will last an age.— To freshen the color, once in eight or ten years apply a thin coat of linseed oil.

A durable and cheap paint for barns and

out-building in an INVISIBLE GREEN. To 5 measures of French Yellow mix 1 measure of Lampblack, with Linseed Oil applied raw without boiling, or any spirits of turpentine, which the painters will object to, especially if they work "by the job." Oil used in a raw state dries slow, but will wear much longer; and the spirits of turpentine is used to make the paint spread easy, and to dry quick. But it kills the life of the paint, in proportion to the quantity used; as may be observed by examining the knots in a pine board,—the pitch kills, or eats up the

One measure of Venetian Red added to the above invisible green, makes a very handsome paint for out-buildings, and we think the colors look none the worse, as they fade .- New England Farmer.

A GOOD STORY.

The following excellent story is told of Mr. Sheaf, a grocer, in Portsmouth, N. H:—
It appears that a man had purchased some wool of him, which had been weighed and paid for, and Mr. Sheaf had gone to the desk to get change for a note. Happening to turn his head while there, he saw in a glass, which swung so as to reflect the shop, a stout arm reach up and take from the shelf a heavy white oak cheese. Instead of appearing suddenly, and rebuking the man for his theft, as another would, thereby losing his custom forever, the crafty old gentleman gave the thief his change as if nothing had happened, and then, under the pretence of lifting the bag to lay it on his horse for him, took hold of it—he exclaimed—
"Why, bless me, I must have reckoned" The following excellent story is told of

"Why, bless me, I must have reckoned

"Why, bless me, I must have reckened the weight wrong."

"Oh, no." said the other, "you may be sure you have not, for I counted with you."

"Well, well, we wont dispute the matter, it is so easily tried," said Mr. S. putting the bag into the scales again. "There," said he, "I told you so—I knew I was right—made a mistake of nearly twenty pounds; however, if you don't want the whole you needn't have it—I'll take part of it out."

"No, no!" said the other staying the hands of Mr. S. on their way to the strings

hands of Mr. S. on their way to the strings of the bag. "I guess I will take the whole."

And this he did, paying for dishonesty by receiving the skim-milk cheese for the price

It is said that the Japan Squadron will take out, in addition to its regular armament, about twenty beautiful brass guns, fitted for boat or land service, from each of which nine shots can

THE WAN REAPERS.

BY MRS. EMILY C. JUDSON. BURMAH.

I came from a land where a beaatiful light Is slow creeping o'er hill-top and vale, Where broad is the field, and the harvest is white,

All wasted and worn with their wearisome toil, Still, they pause not, that brave little band,

The pestilence stalks uncontrolled; Strange poisons are borne on the soft, languid air,

There the rose never blossoms on fair woman's wan But there's beautiful light in her eye; And the smile that she wears is so loving and meek, None can doubt it comes down from the sky.

There the strong man is bowed in his youth's golden But he cheerily sings at his toil, [print For he thinks of his sheaves and the garnering time Of the glorious Lord of the soil.

And ever they turn, that brave, wan little band, A long, wistful gaze on the west—
"Do they come, do they come from that dear distant
That land of the lovely and blest? [land, "Do they come, do they come? Oh, we're feeble and

And we're passing like shadows away: But the harvest is white, and lo! youder the dawn? For laborers-for laborers we pray !"

COTOPAXI.

Cotopaxi is the loftiest of the volcanoes of the Audes which at recent periods have undergone eruptions. It lies near the equator, and yet, its summits are covered with

perpetual snows. Cotopaxi is 18,876 feet in height,—that is, about three miles and a half perpendicular, above the level of the sea. Were Mount Vesuvius placed on the top of the Peak of Teneriffe, this mountain would exceed it in

The following description should not fail to produce in our minds a solemn awe of God, who shows his power and majesty in the eruptions of volcanic mountains!

In 1733, the flames of Cotopaxi rose 3,000 feet, or upwards of half a mile above the mouth of the crater! In 1744, the roarings of this volcano were heard at the distance of 600 miles, nearly the extent of Great Britian. On the 4th of April. 1768, the quantity of ashes ejected at the mouth of Cotopaxi was so great, that thick darkness covered the sky till three in the afternoon.

The explosion which took place in 1803

was preceded by the sudden melting of the snow that covered the mountain. It is singular, that for twenty years before, no smoke or vapor appeared to issue from the crater. But in a single night, the subterraneous fires became so active, that at sun-rise, the external walls of the cone, heated to a very considerble temperature, appeared naked, and of the dark color which is peculiar to vitrified scorice. Humboldt observes, "At the Port of Guayaquil, fifty-two leagues distant, in a straight line from the crater, we heard, day and night, the noise of this volcano, like cotinued discharges from a battery; and we distinguished these tremendous sounds even on the Pacific Ocean."

"The Lord proclaims his power abroad, Over the ocean and the land, His voice divides the watery cloud, E'en mountains blaze at his command."

HYBERNATION OF INSECTS.—Towards the close of autumn the whole insect world, particularly the tribe of beetles, is in motion. A general migration takes place ; the various species quit their usual haunts and betake themselves in search of secure hybernacula.* Different species, however, do not se-lect precisely the same time for making this nge of abode. Thus many lady bugs, field bugs and flies, are found out of their winter quarters even after the commencement of frost; while others make good their retreat long before any severe cold has been felt. The days which they select for retiring to their hybernacula are some of the warmest r | days of autumn, when they may be seen in | sir great numbers, alighting on walls, rails, pathways, &c., and running into crevices and cracks, evidently in search of some object very different from those which ordinarily

guide their movements, The site chosen by different perfect insects for their hybernacula is very various. Some are content with insinuating themselves under any large stone, a collection of dead leaves or the moss of the sheltered side of an old wall or bank. Others prefer for a retreat the birchen or ivy-covered interstices of the bark of old trees—the decayed bark itself, especially near the roots—or bury themselves deep in the rotten trunk; and a very great number penetrate into the earth to the depth of several inches. The aquatic tribes burrow into the mud of their pools. In every in-stance the selected dormitory is admirably adapted to the constitution, mode of life, and

wants of the occupant. *Winter quarters.

THE LITTLE SEEDLING.

"It is only a weed !" said Ann to her sister. "You may as well throw it away."

Maria thought the plant she had in her hand was not a weed; the leaves were like those of the rose-geraneum,-an old fashioned sort, which many people highly prize for its sweet scent. Though this plant was too small to have much smell, Maria determined to take care of it, so she carefully pulled it up by the root from her own flower-border, in which she found it growing; and, being encouraged by her mother, she set it in a pot, to give it, a chance of growing. She used the word without thinking much about it, though she well knew that God alone can make a plant grow and thrive. Nothing, however small, can happen without His will who gives beauty to the lilies and food to the fowls of the air.

The little geraneum grew and spread, and soon became a flourishing, sweet-smelling plant, with its tender pink blossoms peeping cheerfully from its green leaves. Maria had much pleasure in offering it, a few months afterwards, to an old lady who had long been seeking in vain for a specimen of the kind; and she learned that it cheered many pain-

ful and lovely hours.

"Mother, said she, one day, after a visit to the same friend, "how glad I am that I saved my little gereneum! Do you not think something is to be learned from it?—

For you often say, we are all plants in the For you often say we are all plants in the garden of God,"

ler mother answered, "It reminds me of a text: 'As the earth bringeth forth her bud, and as the garden causeth the things sown in it, to spring forth, so the Lord God will cause righteousness and praise to spring forth before all nations,' (Isa. lxi. 11.) I once heard a minister, speak from this text once heard a minister-speak from this text upon the power and gracious care of God, as displayed alike over plants that are sown and carefully set and watched over, and those and carefully set and watched over, and those which spring up unexpectedly of themselves, or by accident, as we say, when the root or seed has been carried to any spot without the hand of man. So God has many ways of dealing with the hearts of sinners. His seed is his holy word, and his bread, when cast on the waters, is found after many days, perhaps when the sower had long been removed by death, and when it had seemed in vain to hope that any good effect had been produced. But 'let us not be weary in welldoing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not.

"Though seed lie buried in the dust,
'Twill not deceive our hope;
The precious grain can ne'er be lost,
For grass insures the crop."

Patent Eolian Piano Fortes.

16—ly No. 400 Washington street, For Sale at J. S. PAINES, 113 Middle Street

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valuable advice and impressive warning it gives, event years of misery and suffering, and save an thousands of lives. nusands of lives.
by reading it will learn how to prevent the
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A remittance of 25 cents, enclosed in a letter, addressed to Dr. KINKELIN, north west corner of Third and Union Streets, between Spruce and Pine Street, PHILADELPHIA, will insure a book, under an envelope, by return of mail.

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ed in the very best manner.

HASTINGS & PHILBROOK.
Portland, Ms., Nov 18, 1851. TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

AMERICAN GIFT BOOKS, FOR 1852!

To Clergymen, Postmasters, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Book Agents, Students, and Heads of Fumilies. EMPLOYMENT. SEABS' AMERICAN PICTORIAL BOOK ESTAB-LISHMENT removed to 181 William-st., (near Spruce,) New York.

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Igh work on the Management of the Kitchen arden; by Peter A. Schenck, price 50 cents

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It is a sure cure for Chilbhians, producing almost instantaneous relief.

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Rheumatism, Swellings and Pains in the Joints, Tic Dolareux, and Ague in the Face, Frosted Feet and Chilblains, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Bruises Burns Scalds, and all Muscular and Ligamentous
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No Remedy ever offered to the Public, will bear the test of experience better than this article; its superior utility is fully borne out by the testimomass of those who have used it. It is all that it is represented, and claims to be no more than what it is.

For Tooth-Ache,

It is the most effectual and easily applied remedy in user all you have to do is to rub the tips of the fingers on the outside of the face, and bind up, if convenient.

I certify that a few evenings ago, I had the toothache so had that a good deal of the skin came off my mouth from using different remedies, and could get no relief, until I appled St. Clair's Galvanic Luniment; I rubbed a little on my face, and the pain was all gone in a few minutes.

EUNICE FORD.

N. E. House, Portland, Jan. 1852.

I hereby certify that I have sold a considerable quantity of Mr. St. Clair's Limment to persons troubled with old Chronic Rheumatism, Chilblains, Frosted Feet; and I can safely recommend it, from the high name they give it, to be one of the best and most effectual remedies of the present day.

WALTER WILLIAMS.
No. 12 Carver Street, Boston, Jan. 2, 1852.

to the public as such. LORENZO STOWELL.

MR. JAMES EVANS, Blacksmith, of Cape Elizabeth, had his foot badly injured by a large piece of iron falling on the same. It was perfectly cured by only using one bottle of St. Clair's Liniment.

I have used Dr. St. Clair's Galvanic Liniment for my feet, which were swollen and had sores from Chiblains and Frost, and it effectually cured me when every thing else failed.

Saco. Jan. 3, 1852.

25 Cts. per Bottle. ATWELL, No. 4, under the United States Hotel.

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S. S. Buffum, of Uniontown, Il., last fall purchased a dozen and writes—Il less long been sold, and EVERY BOX EFFECTED A CURE.

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Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers have been found to yield to this Salve, though all other remedies had

As a remedy for the Piles, no article can compete th this. It has cured cases that have withstood a treatment of the most skilful physicians, and of

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Processing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.

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[From the "Boston Bes."]

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Cal Agriculture."

By Henry Stephens, F.R. S., of Edinburgh, author of the "Book of the Farm," So. &c.; assisted by John P. Norton, M. A. New Haven, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale Collego, &c. &c.

This highly valuable work will comprise two large royal octavo volumes, containing over 1400 pages, with 18 or 20 splendid steel engravings, and more than 600 engravings on wood, in the highest style of the art, libertating almost every implement of husbandry now in use by the best farmers, the best methods of ploughing, planning, haying, harvesting, &c. &c. the various domestic animals in their highest perfection; in short the pictorial feature of the hook is unique, sud will render it of incalculable value to the student of agriculture.

The work is being published in semi-monthly numbers, of 64 pages even. exclusive of the steel engravings, and is sold at 25 cents each, or \$5 for the entire work in numbers, of which there will be at least twenty-two.

The British Periodicals re-published are as follows

No. 12 Carver Street, Boston, Jan. 2, 1852.

I had Ague in the face of the worst kind for a few days, and could obtain no relief until I used St. Clair's Galvanic Liniment—all pain was taken away within an hour.

H. C. STUBBS,
Portland, Jan. 5, 1852.

Keeper of the N. E. House
Portland, Jan. 5, 1852.

This may certify I have used a Liniment prepared by Dr. J. P. St. Clair, called the Galvanic Liniment, and I do not hesitate to say, that it is the best article for Chilblains on the feet, that I ever used, and would recommend it to the public as such.

ME LAMES EVANS Research to GO Wilester.

About two years ago, I used to be troubled with Rheumatism in my neck and shoulders so bad that I could scarcely move; I used St. Clair's Galvanic Liniment, it took all pain away within an hour, and I have never been troubled with it since.

STEPHEN DAY.
North Fryeburgh, Jan. 1, 1852.

BLACEWOOD'S EDINGBURG MAGAZINE (Tory.)

Although the works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their inlearsy character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly above all other journals of their class. Blackwood, still-under the masterly guidance of Christophika North meintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel" (both by Bulwer,) "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood after it has been issued by Messers. Scott & Co., so that Subacribers to the reprint of that Magazine, may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

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This SNUFF has proved the most effectual remedial Agent known for removing a Cold in the Head, the Headache, and all Catarrhal Affections.

It relieves the patient of Giddiness or Dizziness in the Head—of all WHIZZING OR BUZZING SENSATION such as are produced by too great a flow and pressure of blood upon the brain,—cures the Headache, and is the only agent known upon which you can rely with confidence for a COMPLETE

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